The Irish Times.
AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. I. No 85. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED.......... £2 10 0 / UN-STAMPED..... 1 5 0} DUBLIN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1859. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL DUBLIN. Mr. HARRIS has the honour to announce a short series of ITALIAN OPERAS. The following distinguished Artistes are already engaged :—

Madame Titiens, Signor Corsi,
Madlle. Guaridecci, Signor Castella,
Madlle. Vaneri, Signor Aunoni,
Signor Badialli, Signor Dinelli, and
Signor Vialetti, Signor Giuglini.
Conductor—Arditi.
Leader—Mr. Levey.

ON THIS THURSDAY, AUG. 11TH. LUCREZIA BORGIA.—Gennaro, Signor Giuglini; Duke Alfonso, Signor Badiali; Maffio Orsini, Madlle. Guarducci; and Lucrezia Madlle Titiens.

On FRIDAY, AUGUST 12TH, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA.—Figaro, Signor Badiali; Conte Almaviva, Signor Corsi; Berta, Mdlle. Dell'anese; and Rosini, Mdlle. Guarducci.

On SATURDAY, AUGUST 13TH—A FAVORITE OPERA.

Doors open at Half-past Seven. Performance to commence at Eight. Private Boxes, 5 Guineas—4 Guineas—3 Guineas. Dress Circle, 8s. Second Circle, 5s. Pit, 3s. Lr. Gal., 2s Up.Gal., 1s.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE. The Fourth Night of Miss FANNY REEVES, Mr. ELLIOT GALER, and M. LUTZ. Mr. JOE BROWN and Mr. W. B. DONALDSON, of the Christy's Minstrels.

On This (THURSDAY) EVENING, Aug. 11, will be performed the new version of THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT—Sergeant Sulpizio, Mr. Bruce Norton; Tonio, Mr. E. Galer; Merie, Miss Fanny Reeves.

Characteristic Dance—Master Hallagan.

To be followed by a Scene from LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR—Edgardo, Mr. Elliot Galer, with the Grand Scena, "Yon dark, neglected Sepulchre."

After which, Mr. Joe Brown will Dance his American Prize Silver Belt Jig, and a Nigger Song by Mr. W. B. Donaldson.

After which a Grand Spanish Ballet Divertissement, by Miss Merriton and the Corps de Ballet.

After which, Mr. Joe Brown will Dance his celebrated Plantation Dance, entitled Happy Uncle Tom.

To conclude with Selby's laughable Farce entitled THE LAST OF THE PIGTAILS—Sir Noah Starchington, Mr. B. Norton; Lady Starchington, Miss A. Parker.

Prices of admission—Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper, 3d.; Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.; Private Boxes, One-half.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.
Lessees—Messrs. H. WEBB AND T. KIRBY.
On This THURSDAY, August 41th.
And Every Evening during the Week.
FRESH ENGAGEMENTS AND CHANGE OF PERFORMANCES.
JOE BROWN,
In his American Prize Silver Belt Jig, and (first time in Dublin), his celebrated Plantation Dance, entitled
HAPPY UNCLE TOM,
Also,
W. B. DONALDSON,
The Celebrated Ethiopian Delineator and Banjoist.
Last week of THE BROTHERS TALLIEN.
First week of the Original SABLE HARMONISTS, in their American Entertainment.
PROFESSOR LOGRENIA,
The Royal Magician.
Master HALLAGAN in his Characteristic Dances.
MONS. DUSONI,
and his Wonderful Troup of Performing Dogs and Monkeys.
SIEGE OF CANTON.
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.
Admission, 1s. Entertainments commence at Seven o'clock

PUBLIC DRINKING FOUNTAINS. The Corporation of Dublin having, at the request of the Society for Promoting the Social Improvement of the Working Classes, kindly consented to supply water, free of expense, for Public Drinking Fountains, and to erect such as this Association shall provide, the Committee solicit Subscriptions to enable them to procure a suitable number for this City.

The following subscriptions have been promised :—

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, for several Ornamental Fountains in various parts of the city ...	£100	0	0
The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, one Fountain (with Dog Trough)	5	0	0
Charles G. Malone, Esq., one ditto (with Dog Trough)	6	0	0
Alexander Parker, Esq., one ditto	5	0	0
Jonathan Pim, Esq., one ditto (Registering)...	7	0	0
Alderman Atkinson, one ditto (with Dog Trough)	5	0	0
Richard Allen, Esq., one ditto (for Cattle) ...	8	10	0
Thomas Pim, Esq., one ditto (with Dog Trough)	5	0	0

Subscriptions will be received by Alexander Parker, Esq., 59, William-street; Alderman Atkinson, 31, College-green; and by Thomas Pim, jun., 75 George's-street; John R. Wigham, 35, Capel-street, Honorary Secretaries; or Charles G. Malone, 41, South Great George's-street, Treasurer.

Railways.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. A DAY ON THE WESTMEATH LAKES FOR HALF-A-CROWN.

Tickets are not transferable, and are available for Mullingar or Multifarnham only.

Passengers alighting at, or proceeding to, any other station, will forfeit their tickets, and will be charged the ordinary fare from the point whence the train started.

FARES.
Dublin to Mullingar or Multifarnham :—
First Class..................Five Shillings.
Second Class...............Half-a-Crown.
Thirty pounds of Luggage allowed. Tickets not Transferable.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, July 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. Communication with KILLARNEY *via* ATHLONE, LIMERICK, and the RIVER SHANNON.

On and after the 1st JULY, Tickets will be issued from Dublin to Killarney by the 7 a.m., Train from Dublin, and from Killarney to Dublin by Cars, leaving Killarney at Six o'Clock, Morning.

FARES FROM DUBLIN TO KILLARNEY, OR VICE VERSA :—
First Class, 20s. Second Class, 15s.
RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR A MONTH :—
First Class, 30s. Second Class, 23s.

Tickets to Killarney are also issued at Cavan, Longford, Athlone and Galway. For Fares and other particulars see Handbills, to be obtained at any of the Stations.

Passengers to and from Killarney may break the journey at Athlone, Killaloe, Limerick, Tarbert, or Tralee. Single Tickets to or from Killarney are available for the completion of the journey for Fourteen Days from the date of issue, and Return Tickets are available for one month.

W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 22nd June, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
DUBLIN TO SLIGO IN 9½ HOURS,
BY THE SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE.
THREE DAILY COMMUNICATIONS EACH WAY BETWEEN DUBLIN AND SLIGO.
FROM DUBLIN TO SLIGO.
7 0 a.m. train to Longford, thence per Coach.
10 30 „ „ do. do.
7 15 p.m. Mail train to Mullingar, thence per Coach.
FROM SLIGO TO DUBLIN.
8 15 a.m. Coach to Longford, thence per 2 55 p.m. train
10 0 a.m. do do 6 0 p.m. „
5 45 p.m do to Mullingar, thence per 8 12 a.m. „

FARES.

1st Class and Inside Coach,	£1	5	0
2nd Class and Outside „	0	18	0
3rd Class and Outside „	0	13	8

N.B.—The 10 30 a.m. Train to Longford and the Coach in connection with it, and the 8 15 a.m. Coach from Sligo, in connection with the 2 55 p.m. Train from Longford to Dublin, are Express Conveyances, and perform the journey each way between Dublin and Sligo in nine hours and a-half.

W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, June, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY EXCURSION TRAIN TO GALWAY, LONGFORD, CAVAN, MULLINGAR, &c., A SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN Will be despatched from the BROADSTONE TERMINUS, DUBLIN, at Nine o'Clock, Morning, On WEDNESDAY, 17th AUGUST, And will arrive at Galway about Four o'Clock, Longford, about Half-past One o'Clock, and Cavan about a Quarter past Two o'Clock, Afternoon.

FARES FROM DUBLIN TO THE FOLLOWING STATIONS AND BACK:—

	F.C. s. d.	S.C. s. d.	T.C. s. d.
To Mullingar and Back	8 0	6 0	3 6
„ Moate do.			
„ Athlone do.	10 0	8 0	5 0
„ Longford do.			
„ Cavan do.			
„ Ballinasloe do.	12 6	10 6	6 0
„ Athenry do.	15 6	12 6	7 6
„ Galway do.			

The Excursionists will be entitled to return by the ordinary Passenger Trains (according to Class) on any day up to, and including, WEDNESDAY, 31st AUGUST, 1859.

First Class Passengers will be allowed 80lbs., and Second and Third Class Passengers 50lbs., of Luggage ; and no Excess Luggage will be conveyed by the Excursion Train.

The Company will not be responsible for Luggage of Passengers at the above Fares.

For Fares from intermediate Stations and other particulars see Hand Bills, to be obtained at the Stations.

N.B.—TICKETS NOT TRANSFERABLE.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 24th July, 1859.

Money.

MONEY ADVANCED.

OFFICERS IN THE ARMY, NAVY, and CIVIL SERVICES, GENTLEMEN, CLERGYMEN AND OTHERS can be accommodated with CASH ADVANCES on Personal or other available Security, payable by instalments, or as may be agreed on; and all strictly business applications will be immediately negociated. Address William Hyde, 20, Lampeter-street, Islington, London, N.

Appeals.

A DISTRESSED MOTHER. NEW ZEALAND.

The undersigned are now able to state that the above-named lady has been appointed MATRON of the Emigrant Ship, *Regina*, which is to sale on the 29th instant, for NEW ZEALAND. Her children will be taken with her at half the usual fare, while she herself obtains a free passage and rations, as matron.

The object of this second appeal, therefore, under the above heading is to solicit a few contributions from those whom the Lord has blessed with means to enable the family to avail themselves of the providential opening to purchase a necessary outfit, and, if at all practicable, to procure a PIANO FORTE, the possession of which in NEW ZEALAND would secure with God's blessing, a livelihood for the Lady and her family amongst the colonists, whose children she could instruct in music.

About 18*l*. have been contributed, and if about 40*l*. additional were subscribed, an interesting family would be provide for, and the Wife and Children enabled to rejoin the Parent from whom they have been so long and so widely separated.

It is seldom that an opportunity occurs of doing so much certain good by a small outlay, and it is with confidence that the undersigned present the case for the consideration of all Christian People.

N.B.—The vessel sails on THE 29TH AUGUST instant.
CHARLES S. STANFORD, D.D., 117, Grafton-street.
CHARLES M. FLEURY, D.D., 28, Upper Leeson-street.
WM. QUAIN, Clk., Rectory, Dungannon.
ALEXANDER LEEPER, B.D., 10, Kildare-street.
JOHN RINGLAND, M.D., 14, Harcourt-street.
JOHN KIDD, 57, Rutland-square, West

PROTESTANT ASYLUM FOR FEMALES DISCHARGED FROM THE CONVICT PRISONS.
PATRON—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin.
COMMITTEE—Mrs. Whately, Mrs. Crofton, Mrs. Whiteside, Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Macdonnell, Mrs. S. Ferguson, Mrs. Longford, Miss Dobbs, Miss Napier, Miss Shekleton, Miss Whately, Hon. Judge Hayes, Hon. George Handcock, Hon. St. John Butler, Andrew Vance, Esq., Q.C.; H. H. Joy, Esq., Q.C., LL.D.; W. D. Ferguson, Esq., LL.D.; George Woods Maunsell, Esq.; Joseph Wilson, Esq.; George F. Brooke, Esq.; Hans Irvine, Esq., M.D.; Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq.

HONORARY SECRETARIES—The Ven. the Archdeacon of Dublin, Wilton-place; Rev. Eugene O'Meara, 57. Gt. Brunswick-street; Rev. David Stewart, 35, Nelson-street.

The success which has attended the system of remedial training in converting criminals into useful members of society, is as well known as it is gratifying to every lover of social progress. Three institutions are necessary to the system: the Reformatory Schools which are at least preventive, the Convict Prison, which is corrective, and the Reformatory Asylum, which as confirmately is essential to its complete development. It is desirable that Protestants, as well as Roman Catholics, should have the benefit of each of these departments of the system, The Roman Catholics have established a flourishing Reformatary Asylum at Golden-bridge, for members of their communion who have been discharged from prison; it is surely incumbent upon Protestants to establish a similar institution. This is now being attempted, and the present system of prison discipline holds out to the inmates as an encouragement to good conduct the remission of a portion of the term of penal servitude; the period so remitted to be passed in the unqualified liberty of the Asylum, as a preparation for again enjoying the privileges and responsibilities of a social position. When established, the Protestant Reformatory Asylum may be expected to be almost self-supporting, and like the schools subsidized by government. The Committee now trusts that the public will see the necessity of the institution, that its claims will be recognised, and that the requisite funds will be contributed.

Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Hon. Secretaries, or by any member of the Committee.

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, 5*l*.; Mrs. Crofton, 3*l*. and 1*l*. annually; Cannock and White, 3*l*; John Lentaigne, Esq, 3*l*; Hans H. Woods, Esq, 5*l*; Hon, Judge Hayes, 5*l*; Alexander Norman, Esq, 2*l* and 1*l* annually; Leonard Dobbin, Esq, 2*l*; W. Peebles, Esq, 2*l*; George W. Maunsell, Esq, 2*l*; C. Gausell, Esq, 1*l*; John Connor, Esq, 1*l*; John Galloway, Esq. 1*l*; W. Henry, Esq, 1*l*; Miss Maxwell, 1*l*; Miss Brooke, 1*l*; Miss Ferguson, 1*l*; Rev. H. Murphy, 1*l*; Dr. Barker, 1*l*; Dr. Bolland, 1*l*; C. Dobbs, Esq, 1*l*; J. Flood, Esq, 1*l*; Mrs. MacDonnell, 1*l*; Mrs. Whately, 1*l*.; A. G. Moller, Esq, 10s; Miss Bayly, 10s; Mrs. Johnston, 5s; George Brooke, Esq, 5*l*.; H. H. Joy, Esq, Q.C., LL.D., 2*l*.; Lady Grace Vandeleur, 2*l*; Mrs. H. Coddington, 1*l*; Sir J. K, and Lady James, 1*l*; Rev. R. Carmichael, F.T.C.D., 10s. 6d.; James Corry Lowry, 1*l*.; W. D. Ferguson, Esq., LL.D., 2*l*.; Joseph Wilson, Esq., 5*l*.; Miss Woods, 10s.; Mrs. W. French, 1*l*.; Alderman Hudson, 1*l*. 1s.; Henry Mills, Esq., 10s.; Messrs. Ball and Co., Bank, Henry-street, 5*l*.; George Tombe, Esq., 10*l*.; William A. Elliott, Esq., 10s.; J. and A. Lowry, Esqrs., 1*l*.; John Jameson, Esq., 2*l*. 2s.; Mrs. H. Coddington, 2*l*.; Hans Irvine, Esq., M.D., 2*l*.; Messrs. Brown and Thomas, 2*l*.; Venerable Archdeacon Strong, 2*l*.; J. D. Hutchinson, Esq., 3*l*.; Miss Hutchinson, 1*l*.; J. Blood, Esq., 1*l*.; H. Tweedy, Esq., M.D., 1*l*.; J. Stewart, Esq., 1*l*.; Rev. A. Hamilton, 1*l*.; Simon Davenport, Esq., 1*l*.; W. H. Fry, Esq., 1*l*.; Hon. Judge Cramptotn, 5*l*.; Hugh Moore, Esq., 10s.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, PETER-STREET, DUBLIN.
Patron—The Right Hon. the Earl of Roden.

Since the opening of this Institution in October, 1858, the number of patients admitted has been 550—many from distant parts of the country.

The average number of patients under surgical and medical treatment has been from seventy to seventy-five.

The Buildings are not in process of completion, when there will be ample accommodation for 130 or 140 patients, including contagious cases, which have hitherto been of necessity excluded,

Ample funds are required, not only for the completion of the Hospital, but for the support of those who avail themselves of its advantages. And the Committee most earnestly appeal for further and liberal contributions, in order that an Institution which has already, they are most thankful to say, manifestly "received blessing from God," may be so efficiently supported as to secure its benefits and comforts to the Protestant poor of Ireland,

CHARLES STUART STANFORD, D.D. Hon. Sec.

Contributions will be received by any Member of the Committee, by the Secretary, W. D. Cook, Esq., at the Hospital, and at the Bank of Messrs. La Touche and Co., Castle-street.

Houses and Lands.

FOR SALE.—A handsome Cottage residence standing on two acres of excellent land, with carriage drive, garden, lock-up yard and offices, pump, &c., situated about a mile from Monkstown and Kingstown Railway Stations, commanding beautiful views. On the side of the land farthest from the dwelling-house are erected a row of nice cottages, let to respectable tenants, who pay their rents, amounting in the aggregate to £100 a year, with the utmost punctuality; the entire is held under lease for over 900 years, at the low rent of £19 a year, with Parliamentary Title.

The House has been only a few years built and is in perfect repair, suitable for the reception of a respectable family. It contains handsome Drawing-room, Parlour, and Three Bed-rooms, Entrance Hall with Conservatory Kitchen, Larder, Pantry, Water-closet, and Servants' Rooms. Immediate possession could be given. Valuing the House and Land at the low rent of £60 a year, the nett profit would be £140 per annum, price £2,000.

Apply at the premises, Grange Cottage, Kill-avenue, Monkstown.

TO BE LET, IN FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE, for such term as may be agreed on, an Excellent UNFURNISHED HOUSE, possessing all the accommodation necessary for a gentleman's family. Terms moderate.

Apply to Mr. O'CONNOR, House and Land Agent, 21, Bachelor's Walk.

PATMAN'S HOUSE AND LAND AGENCY, AUCTION AND VALUATION OFFICES, 23, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSES TO BE LET.

AT SANDYMOUNT.—A detached House, £16 a Month; and one on the Strand, with Views of the Sea, Howth, &c.

... MONKSTOWN.—A large House, £20 a Month.

... BRAY.—A detached House, situate in the Valley of Diamonds, will be Let either furnished or unfurnished.

... GLEN OF THE DOWNS.—Two Houses, one at £30 to November, and the other at £15 a Month.

... DUNDRUM.—A First-class Detached House will be Let for 2 Months.

... BELFAST.—A Magnificent Establishment, with ample accommodation for a nobleman or gentleman of fortune; by the year or for a term of years. Either Furnished or Unfurnished.—Terms moderate.

UNFURNISHED TOWN HOUSES, SOUTH SIDE, TO BE LET.

FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE—a First Class House, £75 a year.
UPPER MERRION-STREET—Two First Class Houses; One for Sale.
UPPER MOUNT-STREET—A First Class House on Lease.
UPPER LEESON-STREET—A Handsome Commodious House, 70 Guineas a-year.
LOWER LEESON-STREET Ditto Ditto £65 a-year.
UPPER BAGGOT-STREET ... ... £65 a-year.
WELLINGTON-ROAD, ...70 Guineas a-year.
LOWER BAGGOT-STREET ... ... £70 a-year.
LOWER MOUNT-STREET ... ... Terms moderate.
GT. BRUNSWICK-STREET ... ... „
MOLESWORTH-STREET Business Houses, to be Sold.
DAWSON-STREET AND DAME-STREET.—Several Business Houses to be Let or Sold.
RATHMINES.—Two very nice medium class Houses, £45 to 60 guineas a year; also,
One detached House, with 5 Acres of Land, situated for a family of the first respectability.
ROUNDTOWN.—A Detached Residence, standing on upwards of two acres of Land.
DUNDRUM—3 Cottages, with 4 Acres of Land, to an improving tenant—very cheap.
With many others, suited for all classes, both in Town and Country.

WANTED,
A Farm of 100 Irish Acres, with good House, within 30 miles of Dublin; also,
A Farm of from 50 to 80 Irish Acres, within 40 miles of Dublin; and
A Gentlemanly Residence, with 5 to 20 Acres, near Dublin.

All communications respecting the foregoing to be made to Philip R. Patman, House and Land Agent, Auctioneer and Valuator, 23, South Frederick-street, Dublin.

TO LET, AS OFFICES,
TWO LARGE DRAWING-ROOMS,
8, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

GREEN TREE—HOTEL WICKLOW FAIR TAKES PLACE ON *FRIDAY, AUGUST 12th, 1859.*

MR. WILLIAM DYCER, *34 & 35, WILLIAM-STREET,* Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, and Secretary to the Veterinary Medical Society during the years 1840 and '41, begs to inform the public that he can be consulted as to the Soundness and General Treatment of Horses, on applying to him at Nugent's Livery Stables.

Mr. DYCER feels much pleasure in being able to acquaint the nobility and gentry of Ireland, that during his absence his business will be strictly attended to by his apprentice, Mr. THOMAS SHEA, first-class medallist, who, at the last examination, obtained his diploma as Veterinary Surgeon, likewise the first prize for Practice and Physiology, and second for Anatomy.

HANDSOME IRON GREY HORSE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—An exceedingly Showy Iron Grey Horse, 15-2 hands high, 5 years old, and engaged Sound, subject to any opinion. Is perfectly quiet in either Saddle or Harness, and has been ridden as a Charger. To be seen for one week at the Stables,

8 HERBERT-PLACE.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S COACH FACTORY, 38, DAWSON-STREET, (Opposite the Mansion House Gardens.)
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham A Clarence Brougham.
A Fashionable Pilentum, forms a close carriage.
A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat.
An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton.
A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An Outside Car, but a short time in use.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Insurances.

ENGLISH AND IRISH
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
With which are united the
"ENGINEERS," "HOUSEHOLDERS," AND "AGE," ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
Offices......{ 345 STRAND, LONDON, W.C; 90 HIGH STREET, OXFORD; and 109 GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.

Tables of Rates. Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information, may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.

N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM, FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION, PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.

JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary, 109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND. FOUNDED 1838.
HEAD OFFICE FOR IRELAND:
60, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

THIS ASSOCIATION—now of Twenty Years' standing—is one of the most extensive Life Assurance Institutions in the Kingdom. The Assurances are almost all on First-class Lives, and the Funds are invested principally on First-class Securities over Land.

DURING THE LAST SIX YEARS

The *New Assurances* were, 6,378 for 3,016,691*l*. 0s. 0d. being an *Annual Average* of 1,063 for 502,781*l*. 16s. 6d. THE ANNUAL INCOME IS NOW 138,000*l*. STERLING.

THE POLICIES ARE UNUSUALLY FREE FROM LIABILITY TO FORFEITURE.

OUTLAY FOR LIFE ASSURANCE Materially Lessened.

Under a Policy of 500*l*. or upwards, payment of only One Half the first Six Years' Premiums is required, the other half remaining unpaid at interest as long as the Policy-holder pleases.

First Year's Payments for Policies of 500l.

Age 30.	Age 40.	Age 50.	Age 60.
£6 11 3	£8 11 1	£11 12 4	£17 3 11

The Policies now being issued do not contain several of the usual restrictions, and confer unusual and important facilities and privileges, protecting the holders against accidental forfeitures, &c.

Dublin, JAMES FORBES, Sec.
60, Upper Sackville-street.
AGENT.
Mr. M. MORISON, 32, BACHELOR'S-WALK.

Medical.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE, DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION SQUARE, NORTH, (Corner of Holles-street),

Physician and Surgeon (twenty-five years' practical experience), Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-Day (Sundays, 8 till 11).

Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary,) Five Shillings, at Dr. P's or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter 10s. Medicine included.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY of RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and, in almost every instance, confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost, to all who apply. Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from indigestion, such as Flatulency or Wind in the Stomach, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Dimness of Sight, and Nervous or Sick Head-Ache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution for the recipe, their object being to shew how far superior the Botanic practice is over all the other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby, will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy, and forward he movement for Medical Reform.

Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

DEAFNESS—Will be forwarded, on receipt of a directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe, to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—"The Silent Companion," a new Medical Treatise showing the best means of preventing disease, and the easiest method of Self-Cure. Sent Free on receipt of Two Penny Stamps to Prepay postage. Letters must be addrssed, PROFESSOR KIRKHAM, 32, CAPEL STREET. DUBLIN.

SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE OF ANY ONE REQUIRING PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATMENT or those suffering under Nervous Debility, they should at once consult PROFESSOR KIRKHAM, and patients whose cases have been unskilfully treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, should also consult

PROFFSSOR KIRKHAM, at
32, CAPEL STREET, DUBLIN.

A cure guaranteed in every case—Hours of consultation from 10 until 8 o'clock (Sundays excepted). The utmost secrecy observed in all cases.

N.B.—Private entrance by the hall door.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.—Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted daily in all cases of Nervous Debility, Irritability, Trembling of the Hands, Indigestion, Involuntary Blushing, Delusions of the Mind, Depression of Spirits, &c., whether produced by sedentary employment, residence in the tropics, or otherwise. Messrs. Day have also given a great portion of their time to the study of Scorbutic, Skin, and other pernicious Diseases; their method of treatment is very expeditious, and involves no actual restraint either in diet or occupation.

Fee, Ten Shillings.
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FOR SALE, a complete set of BRASS and REED INSTRUMENTS, in excellent condition and but little used, including

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GENERAL RULES AND ORDERS OF THE LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND dated July 15, 1859; with FORMS and DIRECTIONS framed by the JUDGES OF THE COURT; the SCHEDULE OF FEES; THE ACT to FACILITATE THE SALE AND TRANSFER OF LAND IN IRELAND (21 and 22 Vic., Cap. 72); and a copious INDEX.

ALEX. THOM & SONS, Printers and Publishers, 87 & 88, Abbey-street, Dublin.

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PHOTOGRAPHY.—NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO 28, WESTMORELAND-STREET. WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises, having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins. he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Gluckman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits.

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Manufactured solely at the
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Where inspection is invited of a large and varied stock.

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The attention of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry is solicited by the Proprietor to his select Stock of Goods, suited to the present and coming seasons. All orders with which he may be favoured will be executed with the usual regard to style, Workmanship, and Economy for which this House is distinguished.

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LOUNGE, PARK, OR SEASIDE COATS in great variety, Ready Made or Made to Order,
AT ONE GUINEA EACH,
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G. F. WYNNE respectfully calls attention to his extensive Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Snoes, of his own manufacture, suitable for the present season, and which for quality and price cannot be surpassed.

A quantity of SOILED STOCK, in both Ladies' and Gentle men's at greatly reduced prices.

REPAIRS neatly and promptly executed. Please observe,
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Respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels sure that the superiority of his Workmanship and the excellence of his Fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated.
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WE wish to call attention to our superior Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, suitable for Summer Wear. Being Practical Tailors, purchasers may rest assured that every Garment is as well made as if specially ordered.

The advantages this Department presents, viz :—that we visit the different Woollen Markets each Season, and buy the very best Goods at the lowest price for cash.

That we visit London and Paris twice a year to ascertain the Newest Styles that will be worn each Season, for the purpose of introducing every improvement in our Ready-Made Clothing.

That one of the Firm personally superintends the Cutting and Getting-up of every Garment.

These advantages, we are sure, combined with our extensive Stock, will be appreciated by the general Public.

The following are a few of the leading garments in our Warerooms :—

The Guinea, Thirty Shilling and Two Guinea Sackville Cape, the Three Guinea Morning Suit, the Fifty Shilling Frock and Dress Coat, and the celebrated Guinea Trowsers.

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PRACTICAL TAILORS,
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IMPORTANT TO GENTLEMEN.
ROGER BAKER, AND CO.,
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Are at present selling their
REAL IRISH TWEED TROWSERS
Cut by their celebrated French Cutter, STEPHEN PERODY, guaranteed to fit without alteration, and can be worn without braces, at Fourteen Shillings and Sixpence a pair. Please, observe the address,
ROGERS BAKER AND CO.,
Military Clothiers to the Garrison,
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TO THE NOBILITY, CLERGY, AND GENTRY OF IRELAND.

We respectfully announce that we have completed our purchases for the present and coming Season, which on inspection will be found to contain every novelty to be procured in the English and Continental Markets.

In the Coating Department we introduce a New Article both in make and finish, which embraces the two-fold advantage of warmth with lightness. This article, of which we are the sole Consignees for Ireland, will, we feel, be appreciated.

Our Goods in the Trowsers and Vest Department, which meet the daily approval of our patrons, stand unrivalled.

This, together with the personal superintendence of the Cutting Department by Messrs. AMMERMAN and REID, whose long experience and well-known ability as Coat Cutters have been so highly appreciated by the public, cannot fail to insure that entire satisfaction which it is our great ambition to merit.

Soliciting your favours, we are, yours respectfully,
AMMARMANN, REID, AND CO.,
6, SUFFOLK-STREET.

THE CUIRASS SHIRT.
Six for 21s.
R. HUNT AND CO.,
MAKERS,
31, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
AND
22, FLEET-STREET,

PROSELYTISM IN THE NEWRY WORKHOUSE.—We think it our duty to fix public attention upon a very suspicious case, officially reported, at Saturday's meeting, to the Newry Board of Guardians. A pauper inmate of the workhouse, a professed Jewess, had, as appears, expressed a wish to renounce Judaism and embrace Christianity. One of the nurses, to whom the woman had spoken on the subject, "casually" apprised the master of the communication; but, although he immediately visited the pauper, no intimation of her desire was made by her, and he, of course, scrupulously forebore from originating conversation on a prohibited topic. Shortly afterwards, however, the Jewess was seen receiving religious instruction from the Roman Catholic chaplain; and this not only without the knowledge of the master, but, also, without the legal sanction of the Board of Guardians. The Board of Guardians have instructed the clerk of the union "to write to the Rev. Mr. Murphy, R.C.C., asking him who directed him to visit the Jewess, and why he spoke to the woman on religious subjects at all, as it was contrary to the rules of the house?"—*Newry Telegraph.*

We (*Salisbury Journal*) regret to state that the eldest son of T. Hughes, Esq., of the Firs, Wimbledon, was drowned on Saturday last, at Sunbury, whilst bathing. Mr. Hughes is well known as the popular author of "Tom Brown's Schoolboy Days," and "The Scouring of the White Horse." This is the second child which he has lost under unfortunate circumstances within a short period.

A clergyman of the Church of England, the donor of the Great Exhibition Prize Essay, has offered two prizes of fifty guineas each—one for England and one for France—for the best essay on the immense importance of a close union of England and France, both for their own interest and welfare, and for the peace and happiness of the world, with suggestions on the best means of making this union perpetual. Lord Brougham and Lord Clarendon have consented to be the adjudicators of the English essay.

Two excellent Indian appointments have just been made. Mr. Wilson goes to India as a member of the Council at Calcutta, and Sir Erskine Perry joins the Council of the Indian Department at home. Mr. Wilson thus becomes the Finance Minister of India, an office now much needed indeed, and to which he brings the soundest and most extensive knowledge of commercial and fiscal subjects. As for Sir E. Perry, he has proved his intimate conversance with Indian affairs, and his enlightened views for the better government of our Eastern empire. He has brought home from India knowledge without prejudices.—*Examiner.*

THE LATE ACCIDENT TO LORD PORTSMOUTH.—Lord Portsmouth is recovered from the effects of his late accident. The noble earl was driving in his dog-cart with Lord Valentine beside him, when the horse, stung by a fly, set a-kicking and ran away, struck against a tree, which shot the two noble lords out and dragged the carriage over them. They escaped with only a few bruises and cuts; but it was a marvellous escape, for the wheels passed over Lord Portsmouth's loins and legs, and the heels of the animal when he kicked out came within a few inches of Lord Valentine's head.

BLACK-EDGED ENVELOPES.—Often has the heart been made to beat when the postman has brought a letter deeply margined with black. The following is portion of a letter received from a lady under the medical care of the writer :—"My dear friend,—I wish you would write an article to put down those black-edged envelopes. I am only now recovering from the shock my nerves received on the 23rd instant, from one with the Dublin post-mark, and written by a niece, being handed in to my retirement: it was two hours ere I had courage to open and read; at length prayer brought a spirit of resignation. I had not to lament for the dear sister, but for the husband of her daughter." It really becomes a question what right people have to intrude their troubles on others, by causing the painful feeling produced and existing till the letter has been read. To persist in this practice is persistence in selfishly employing a form, under which grief is to be manifested by the party using the form, though such use is productive of pain to others. It is time that this fashion should be put aside, just in the same manner as the mummeries of a funeral are now in a great measure curtailed.

FOREIGNERS' KNOWLEDGE OF HORSES.—Still, although they have gazed, year after year, on the Epsom Hills, and made Doncaster and its sales the Mecca of their autumn affections, foreigners' management of horses does not grow apace with their judgment; and both in their riding and their grooming they have still to fall back on the country from which they have first drawn their inspiration and their stud recruits. With all the elements of sportsmen about them, there seems one thing lacking; and men like Viscount Talon stand bracketed away by themselves. They "would fain rhyme, but they can't get at it." Perhaps they carry some minor prejudices to an undue height, in their knowledge of what a good horse ought to be; but still there is hardly an Englishman but who can give the best French, Russian, or German judges 3lbs. In Russia, for instance, Stuckey and Luke Nott might have made Alexander and his equerries believe that spavins and Roman heads were rather a beauty than otherwise, and that ring-bones and double joints were infallible indications of strength; but they could not tell Nicholas tales. The royal vendees, when they came out to the front of the Palace at Petergoff to inspect the English arrivals, took the measure of their venders rather differently in 1845 to what they had done thirty years before. Luke Nott was the spokesman on one of the latter occasions. He had an order for two cows from England, one for a nobleman and the other for the Empress, but the royal cow died on the passage, and the worst had to be led to the palace for inspection, "Why," asked the Empress, "are three teats so large and one so small?" "It's all correct, please your Majesty," said the ever-ready Luke, "three are for the milk, and the little one for the cream." "Indeed!" was the reply, and nothing more was said. "But," as Mr. Kirby used to remark, "I stood fairly trimbling to hear the fellow tell such a wilful lee." Many had been sent off to Siberia for less; and it was all that Mr. Kirby himself could once do, even when he basked in the royal sunshine, to persuade the Guards that the porter-bottle which burst in his pocket, as he was smuggling it into the palace for one of the princes, was not the prohibited liquor of hated Britain, "but only frisky beer."—*Silk and Scarlet, by the Druid.*

NEW MORNING CONSERVATIVE PAPER,
THE IRISH TIMES,
Is now published every day
WITH THREE EDITIONS.
The Morning Edition is published at 5 a.m.
The Midday Edition ... ... at half-past one.
The Evening Edition ... ... at half-past four.
Single Copy—
ONE PENNY.
Agents supplied in every Town.

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By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with the Enamel Cement

each	£0	5	0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0	5	0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from	5	5	0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET, (Four Doors from College-green.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE MARKET—AUG. 10.

The English Funds have been very steady, in London, to-day, no variation of importance having taken place. The quotations which ruled this market, compared with those of yesterday, were the same. This market was not so firm. Consols receded one-eighth for cash and account; New Threes also receded a sixteenth for both cash and account; Bank Stock steady; nothing done in Local Debentures; Railway Debentures are asked for; Hibernian Banks steady; sellers of Nationals and Royals; nothing done in Steam Shares; Patriotic Insurance Shares receded one-eighth; Consumers Gas sellers; Carysfort Mines offered; General Mines steady; Mining Company of Ireland and Wicklow Coppers asked for; very little done in Railways; Ballymena half Shares asked for; Cork and Bandon sellers; Cork and Passage steady; Belfast Junctions asked for; Droghedas steady; Wicklows not so firm; Cashel Stock buyers, sellers at last price; South-Easterns advanced 5s.; Killarneys firm; Midland half Shares improved one-eighth; Dundalk Preference firm. The amount of business done to-day was very small, and the market presented, as usual, at this period of the year, a very dull appearance.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the General Post Office for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian Packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ *We have received several letters respecting alleged abuses in the Marshalsea. For obvious reasons we defer their publication for a day or two.*

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Rejected contributions can on no account be returned.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—AUGUST 11TH.
Morning Tide, 9.39. Evening, 9.59.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11.

JUSTICE requires that in reply to certain observations, made yesterday by Mr. Brady, one of the Commissioners of Lunacy, respecting an article in Tuesday's impression of this paper, we should emphatically state that the article in question was written and published without the knowledge or suggestion of Captain Crosbie, Mr. Vereker, Mr. Harte, or any person whatever engaged or interested in the case.

It is also incumbent on us to state that the article could not be intended directly or indirectly to bias the decision of the Jury, or the sentiments of the Court. It is a matter of great surprise to us to find such an intention attributed to the article, seeing that we distinctly said that "as the case is still in progress we cannot comment on the evidence;" and our concluding lines expressed the strongest confidence in the jealousy of the law, the independence of the jury, and the purity of the tribunal. We professed to give a *precis* of a trial which certainly is the cause of considerable excitement and some alarm in Dublin. The *Times* and other leading journals freely give a *precis* of any trial of more than ordinary interest, and accompany it with introductory and explanatory remarks, while the case proceeds.

For Mr. Commissioner Brady, in his official capacity, as representing a branch of the highest court of Justice as well as law in this realm, we entertain the highest respect; but he must allow us to say that we do not, and will not, represent any family or clique, but principles and opinions. No Judge, or Litigant whether plaintiff or defendant, can influence this Journal. It is independent, and will continue so

Moderation in expression as well as conduct should be the character of a Judge, and it is with no little astonishment we find our explanatory notice pronounced by a Lunatic Commissioner to be "a most gross contempt of the Court of Chancery, and a serious matter respecting the administration of Justice."

THE Strike which commenced on Monday last among the Builders in London presents some peculiar features. What the men demand is not, as in most cases, a rise of wages, but an abridgment of the hours of work. Their wages remaining the same, they offer their employers nine hours' labour instead of ten. Unless there is something peculiarly distressing in building work—and it has not been alleged that there is—ten hours a day appears not an immoderate time for labour. The Ten Hours Bill is considered a wise and humane enactment; and this Bill pronounces that women and children can labour in unwholesome factories, without injury to their health, for the number of hours which the builders object to. The objection, in fact, proves how little cause the operatives in this trade have to envy any other industrial class in the community. The small shopkeeper, the farmer, the professional man, the attorney's clerk, the apothecary's assistant, the very contractor who employs these builders, as well as the great body of the classes who live by manual labour would deem themselves fortunate, indeed, if they could compress their work into ten hours. Some of these classes cannot even call Sunday their own, and yet they consist of persons who have received an expensive and laborious education, and are entrusted with far higher responsibilities than any mason or carpenter, or slater. It is not, however, on the grounds that their work is excessively laborious that the builders seem to rest their case. What they allege is, that the introduction of machinery into their trade has so economised labour that a certain proportion of hands are now constantly out of employment, and that the only way of getting them back into employment is to restrict the hands now working ten hours a-day to work but nine. This is, manifestly, to advance the untenable claim that the whole benefit of the introduction of machinery in the building trade is to be confined to the members of that trade. Are the builders prepared to allow a similar claim on the part of other classes of workmen? If so, they must be content to pay ten times the present prices for the clothes they wear, the food they consume, the furniture they use, the locomotion and amusement they enjoy. The effect of machinery in every other trade has been to benefit society at large, and the builders have participated in that benefit. It is, therefore, as unjust as it is absurd to attempt to appropriate the benefit derived from improvements in the processes of this particular trade to the members of the trade itself. The destiny of these improvements is simply to cheapen and multiply buildings. Considering the vast field there is for the extension of the building trade, we need entertain no fears that an unreasonable number of hands will remain long unabsorbed. There are millions of the working classes in the United Kingdom who are encamped rather than housed in our great cities. So long as this state of things endures, the builders need not pretend that the progress of machinery is throwing them out of employment. They have less to complain of on this score than almost any other species of artisan.

Another peculiar feature of this strike is, that it has failed, apparently, to obtain much sympathy among the working men of other trades, or among those members of the upper ranks of society who take an interest in the working man's welfare. The Committee of the United Trades' Association has repudiated all connexion with the present movement, and no man of mark among either our statesmen or philanthropists has taken his side with the builders in their present quarrel. So far, in fact, as public opinion has as yet pronounced, its voice declares for the masters. Should these retain this force in their favour, the struggle will be of short duration. Subscriptions will not flow in to sustain the builders out of work, and every effort will be made to save from bankruptcy the employers who are felt to be resisting unfair and unreasonable demands. Unless, therefore, they commit themselves to harsh and inconsiderate measures, we may anticipate that a very few weeks will witness an accommodation of existing difficulties. The workmen will probably return to those firms which they selected as the first victims of the movement, and the masters will withdraw the ill-advised Declaration which they are now attempting to impose on all who seek employment at their hands.

We wish we could say that occasional strikes, even of such magnitude as the present one, were the only, or the worst evils which arise out of the principle of combination; the rules and restrictions which are enforced by the members of many Trade Societies under the threat of these strikes are a far worse hindrance to the natural growth and development of trade than the strikes themselves. Each trade endeavours to throw on the others, the surplus labour furnished by an increasing population, and hence jealousy prescribes the number of apprentices that a firm may engage. The attempt cannot, of course, succeed, for it is impossible that every trade can benefit at the expense of its neighbours. But if it could succeed the issue of it would be a life and death struggle between the generation in possession and the new levies that rise every year to the labour age. The only practical results of the struggle are to create bad blood between employers and employed, and between one class of the employed and another, and to divert the attention of the working classes from really beneficial movements to a hopeless and immoral conflict with the natural laws of society.

The *Times* on the Great Eastern:—

To look at the gentle though powerful monster now lying off Greenwich, few would guess the difficulties and hardships that threatened to stifle the young giant. But as one of the greatest births of time it must have its story of wrongs. Like many another noble craft, it was all but wrecked before it ever touched water, and might have been pointed at for a hundred years or more, like the first big ship of all, as the folly of an enthusiast. But that was not and that is not the worst trial of the Great Eastern. Its worst foe is neither wind nor wave, neither rock nor mud bank, nor anything earth or sea can put in its way. Like many another upstart, it has to fight its way against favouritism; and it now starts against a subsidised competition with nothing to depend on but its own iron walls, its many roods of surface, and its power, greater than was ever accumulated before. As it lies quietly before you, held by a dozen of the strongest cables ever wrought by man, you see that which promises to compete successfully with a large fleet of fine vessels, befriended by Governments, tenderly nourished by Legislatures, bribed, privileged, and secured from all opposition within their track. It has to run a race with a company and a legion of steamers. This is the unity in which now centres all the hopes of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company. Notwithstanding the evident advantages of free competition—notwithstanding the admitted failure of the Peninsular and Oriental to perform its undertakings, and the recommendation of a Parliamentary committee that a rival company should be encouraged to divide the traffic of the Overland Route, Parliament ended by giving the company in possession a monopoly of the Overland Route, and leaving the wide ocean to any new competitor. The Great Eastern—the idea of which sprang out of this struggle—represents the vast ocean as against the inland seas—the spirit of commercial freedom as against a subsidised monopoly; the enterprise of the Englishman against the wisdom of Parliaments, and that true dominion of the seas which survives war, but thrives most in peace.

We may many of us remember the time when it was a matter of four months to pass to and fro to India, or even to obtain news. The great old Indiamen, on which we used to depend for this tedious process, may still be seen in the river, passing to or returning from their present humble, but useful errands, in the conveyance of emigrants. Since they were first afloat, and since they excited the admiration of the world as marvels of shipbuilding, there have been strange revolutions. A new path has been opened, or rather re-opened, over the earth. An incredulous public heard that it was seriously proposed to revive the hazardous route by which merchants in the age of our Alfred penetrated the East to the then fabulous Ind. It sounded almost like an attempt to enact the Arabian Nights in this city when it was announced that arrangements were made for travellers to pass through Egypt, and over the Isthmus of Suez, and down the Red Sea, and along cities, ports, islands, and headlands known only to the scientific geographer, so as to do the distance between England and Bombay literally in six weeks. Though a Sindbad might happily survive so difficult and complicated a route, many laughed at the idea of a regular stream of passengers. There were people who expected to hear of hundreds of English gentlemen and ladies carried off by Bedouins, or made unwilling pilgrims to Mecca. That route, so impossible, so romantic, has become as beaten and familiar as the road from Charing-cross to St. Paul's. People have come to regard it as necessary to the possession of our Indian empire. There has been a talk of occupying Egypt, and even now our fortified ports in the Mediterranean are regarded as stepping-stones to India, so soon has a novelty grown old and a thing we had done without become indispensable. Now, in its turn, it bids fair to be superseded. The new company, baffled in its purpose to share the Overland trade, left English subsidies, Egyptian Viceroys, Lesseps' Canals, the Lyons Railway, and Austrian Lloyd's to their fate, and bethought themselves once more of the old course from England right on end to Calcutta. Nothing could fetter them or trip them up in that course. The calculation was certain. Every increase of size and of power, and every improvement in the build, had told in increased speed. They had every encouragement to go on. Theirs was, indeed, a great work, but greatness is only comparative. It is only the other day that thousands were flocking to see the Great Britain, then the largest ship afloat. There are now more than a dozen larger than she is. It is only a question of size, and that is a question of money. The undertaking had to do everything for itself, and those who have contributed to the work have paid heavily for their generous confidence in the powers of nature of man. But the work survives, and will shortly be put to the proof. The quick passage will then, as seems likely, be that round the Cape; the Overland will be the slow.

It may now be said that all these hopes have been fulfilled, and the thing is done. As to the ship itself, it has no immunity from perils. It may suffer what is suffered every day by some ship or other in our vast mercantile navy. But the calculation has been worked out, and there lies a vessel ready to start in a few days for Calcutta, land its passengers and cargo, take in others, and return home immediately, without taking in more coals, all within seventy days. Once released from these shores, nothing can stop her, so long as her machinery does its work.—This, of course, is the question; but never was steamship provided with so many alternatives. She will rush over the sea with a speed nearly equal to an ordinary railway train, and with a weight two hundred times greater. Should she come into collision with anything else afloat—should she, by chance, touch some little three-decker in the mid-sea, she will live to tell the tale, and she alone. She might send the flimsy craft to the bottom in the night, cutting her in two, or sailing over her, without even disturbing the sleep of her passengers. It might be presumptuous to affirm that she will not feel the waves, for that remains to be tried, but on calculation she should feel them little more than an ordinary Thames steamer does the waves between bridges. Is not this, then, the true solution of the Indian route? The only difficulty that will then remain will be the weight of a national subsidy thrown into the other scale. The Great Eastern will have to pay her own expenses against a rival half paid by the public; she may not be able to stand this sort of competition; and, should she be obliged to give up, simply as a non-paying speculation, the British public will have perpetrated one more characteristic folly, by helping to crush the grandest proof of its commercial adventure, its maritime experience, and its mechanical power.

The *Daily News* on the Finances of India:—

Looking at India as if it were now put afresh into our hands for management, we find that in Bengal, the most highly-cultivated portion of it, 30 millions of acres are lying waste; that in the Madras Presidency, three-fourths of the land remain undeveloped; that in Bombay, nearly half stands over as a future resource; while in the North-West Provinces there are, actually surveyed and unlet, above 10,000 square miles of cultivable land. Here alone is an inexhaustible fountain of the wealth. The Madras portion alone, if let on the terms which are found to answer best—those of the North-West Provinces—would yield three-fourths of the entire Indian land revenue of 1856-7. The waste lands of the whole country include more wealth than India or any other country ever yet enjoyed. The northern part, from Behar upwards, yielded in Aurungzebe's time a revenue somewhat exceeding ours of the present day. His was thirty-eight millions sterling, and ours is under thirty-seven millions. We have all his means, and as much besides as scientific agriculture and the principles of good government put into our hands. Two considerations follow—how to exercise the most effectual command over the undeveloped land, and how to increase the value of the whole, since upon these depend the extension of commerce, and all the resources of revenue which commerce opens up. A financier worthy of the time and place will see—and will cause Government to see—that an absolute and irretrievable sale of land would now be both a folly and a crime, while all the objects of absolute possession may be secured to the holder by wise and favourable terms of settlement; and that all lands held without fulfilment of the conditions, or by mere encroachment, must be looked after, as Sir Charles Trevelyan proposes and intends. The more reasonable and profitable to the holder the terms on which lands are let, the more rapidly does cultivation spread; and a financier who is adequate to his office will study, and probably find, the means of easing and elevating the cultivator, by the same method which will turn the wastes into fertile and peopled lands. The power of doing this is one which Government should never part with. Next follows the duty of improving the conditions of agriculture—that is of carrying out public works, which invariably augment the demand for land, and presently pay their own expenses by increased production, if not by direct profit. If we had room to exhibit the items of profit from works of irrigation, and from canals and roads, and to show what must inevitably be the results of carrying such works into certain new regions, no reader would doubt the future fortunes of India, unless by the most obstinate blindness and folly in the choice and conduct of rules.

It is all very well to reduce needles and vicious expenditure, for the sake of public virtue as well as prudence. But the expenses of the Civil Service ought to be expected to increase as the state of the country improves, and a wider and closer communication is opened between the inhabitants and their rulers. Military expenditure, we think we could show, might be lessened very considerably; and other savings may be practicable without impairing the efficiency of administration. But, on the whole, the tendency must be to increase of administrative expenditure in every rising State. A wise financier will apply himself most diligently to the other end of the enterprise, and increase revenue; and at that end he will begin with the securing and letting of land and the providing of public works on which must ensue an ever-increasing productiveness, commerce, and the opening up of more and more sources of revenue, by the increase and elevation of the inhabitants of every developed region. There will then be classes who may bear and invite taxation, if it is wanted; but the land will more and more bear the charges of the whole. If the Imperial guarantee is presently granted to loans by which this fresh beginning may be made, the revenue of India---already growing very fast under all discouragements---will soon begin paying off debt, and eventually yield such a surplus as no existing empire draws. All despondency about India must arise from ignorance of its resources, or despair of the wisdom of its government. Send out men of business, duly furnished with knowledge, and India will be the richest part of the British empire.

The *Herald* upon the Ministerial Policy regarding Italy:—

Never did the false and the true principles of diplomacy stand forth in stronger contrast than in recent negociations on the Italian question. Lord Malmesbury and his colleagues maintained the honour of England, and contracted no entangling alliances. Lord Palmerston and his motley crew have endeavoured to make intrigue do duty for honesty and statesmanship. The difference that exists between the foreign policy of the late Government and the course pursued by their successors was fully established in the memorable discussion to which we allude. It was satisfactorily shown that there has long been in this country two principles of foreign policy contending for ascendancy. There is on the one hand that principle of perpetual intermeddling in every nook and corner of the world—of sharing in every foreign intrigue and petty cabal. Its advocates are the real fomentors of revolution. They are, as was justly remarked, bullies to the weak, cowards to the strong, and their influence on all occasions has tended to damage the reputation of England. On the other hand there is another principle—namely, that of conciliation and non-interference, by the practice of which England, with her numerous and important interests, is preserved from an acrimonious, a meddling, or an isolated policy. Such are the opposing principles of our foreign policy, as they were laid down by various speakers during the debate. If we take the testimony of independent members on this subject, what is the result? Surely the member for Stroud, who voted with the factious and narrow majority by which the late Government was displaced, cannot be suspected of any leaning towards Lord Malmesbury or his colleagues. Yet, after referring to these opposing principles in our diplomacy, Mr. Horsman said:—"The first of these principles long had the ascendant in this country, and he was sorry to say that it was most in fashion when the Liberal party were in power. The other policy—that of confining oneself to one's own affairs—was for the first time recognised during the Italian negociations by the late Administration." Such testimony, on such a subject, is unassailable. The career of the Palmerston Cabinet offers the surest demonstration of its truth. When general alarm prevailed, and the public dreaded lest the impartial course pursued by the Conservative Administration should not be followed by their successors, the Premier himself endeavoured to allay apprehension by assuring members of the Legislature that he would walk in the path "chalked out" for him by Lord Malmesbury. No sooner, however, was one peril evaded than he sought to give different interpretation to his words. So, whilst Lord John Russell was proclaiming himself the dupe of every absurd project, and allowing various diplomatists to turn him round their fingers as they pleased, his quondam rival and present friend assailed that policy of strict neutrality which he had before eulogised.

THEATRE ROYAL—ITALIAN OPERA.

The announcement of Verdi's *chef d'ouvre*, "Il Trovatore," for last night's performance, drew together one of the largest audiences we have ever seen in the Theatre Royal; and well it might, for never since its first representation has it been given in its *ensemble* with anything like the completeness of last evening. If any doubts existed as to Mdlle. Titiens' command of the springs of passion and emotion, the tragic force and intense feeling displayed in her impersonation of the generally secondary character of *Leonora* was surely sufficient to dispel them. Indeed, we have not the least hesitation in ranking this creation with Grisi's *Norma* or Lind's *Sonnambvla*. The allegro "*Di Tale Amor*," in the 1st act, enthusiastically encored, was executed with surpassing brilliancy, and an originality and richness of *fioriture* which a voice of such compass alone, directed by the purest taste, could have produced, and from this her wonderful powers rose with the demands of the scene, seeming to acquire accumulated force as the opera proceeded. Mdlle. Guarducci, who assumed the part of *Azucena*, had to contend with the remembrance of Viardot's inimitable personation of the mad old gipsy. Nevertheless, though evidently not in the full possession of her vocal powers, she did ample justice to the part, and never was a history, rising to a climax of terror, related through a lyrical medium with more thrilling effect than the recitative and air in which the Gipsy details the circumstances of her mother's death. Next in interest to this is the scene where she is in the power of the Count, her singing and acting of which might bear comparison with most of her predecessors. Giuglini has seldom been heard to greater advantage than in some portions of this opera; his voice distinguished by its languishing sweetness and tenderness, had full scope in the lovely aria, "*Ah si ben mio*," in the 3rd Act, while the opposite qualities, power, and fire were educed in the heroic and soul-stirring music of the *Cabaletta*, "*Di quella pira*;" he was equally effective in the ever-touching, ever-delightful tower scene. Baddiali, as the *Copmte di Luna*, was most effective, and sang the popular "*Il Balen*" better than ever we have heard it; but it was more particularly in the concerted music that his great powers shone. This was evident in the *trio finale* of first act, when, each vieing with the other in a kind of harmonious rivalry, produced such an effect as threw the house into a ferment of enthusiasm.

The frequently insignificant character of "Fernando" was forced into a first-rate one by the consummate ability of Vialetti, who sang the excessively difficult bass song in the first scene with unrivalled power and depth.

Remembering how brief a space of time can be had in Dublin for the preparation of an opera, allowances might reasonably be made for any weakness or shortcomings in the chorus or orchestra; but in the present case we are glad to say, that without any allowance being made, we can give both unqualified praise. The Lord Lieutenant and suite were present. "Lucrezia Borgia" is announced for this evening.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.

It is gratifying to announce that the Portobello Gardens, under the present efficient management of Messrs. Webb and Kirby, are nightly attended by large and respectable audiences, who evince the greatest gratification at the varied amusements presented for their entertainment. During the present agreeable weather it is a great boon to the citizens of Dublin to have at their command the Portobello Gardens, where they can both recreate and enjoy the benefits of fresh air. We have frequently alluded in detail to the character of the entertainments, which have been fully appreciated by all who have had the pleasure of witnessing them. To those who have not yet visited the gardens we would recommend them to do so, as they will be sure to spend a most agreeable evening. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and a party of friends were present last evening.

Fashionable Intelligence.

HER MAJESTY, &c.

OSBORNE, AUGUST 9.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louisa and Princess Hohenlohe, drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by the Countess of Gainsborough, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, and Colonel Biddulph.

The Prince Consort, attended by Captain Du Plat, rode on horseback, and visited the Grand Duke Constantine at the Pier Hotel, Ryde.

The Duchess of Kent took a drive.

The Hon. Sir C. and Lady Phipps had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

Prince Alfred, attended by Major Cowell, R.E., left Buckingham Palace on Monday evening, for Holyrood Palace, on a visit to the Prince of Wales.

Despatches were received at the Colonial Office, yesterday, from the Governors of the Australian Colonies, New Zealand, the Mauritius, and the settlements on the West Coast of Africa. Despatches were sent to the Governor of Canada, and the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice and other youthful members of the Royal Family, intend to remain at Osborne until Monday, the 29th instant, on which or the following day, unless any unforeseen circumstance arise, the Queen and Court depart for Balmoral, to pass three weeks or a month at the Highland palace.

Their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz arrived at Dover on Monday afternoon, and immediately embarked for Calais in the royal mail steampacket Prince Frederick William.

The Marchioness of Abercorn and the Ladies Hamilton, accompanied by Viscount and Viscountess Valletort, left town on Monday for St. Leonards-on-Sea. The noble marquis is staying at Baron's Court, county Tyrone.

The Marquis of Exeter arrived in town on Monday from Burghley House, near Stamford. The Marchioness and Lady Mary Cecil have gone on a tour in Germany.

The Earl and Countess of Powis and Ladies Lucy and Harriet Herbert left Berkeley-square on Monday for the family seat in Wales.

Lord and Lady Manners have left town for Malvern Wells. His lordship is rapidly recovering from the effects of his recent accident.

The Vicarage of Mitcham, Surrey, has been conferred upon the Rev. Daniel Frederick Wilson, M.A., curate of Islington. The new vicar is a son of the Rev. Daniel Wilson, vicar of Islington, and grandson of the late Bishop of Calcutta.

We (*West African Herald*) have received intelligence of the death of his Highness Osai Quoijoe, heir-apparent to the throne of Ashantee, and nephew to the king; also of the decease of the princess Effuah Sappon, sister to the king and mother of Osai Quoijoe. The deceased prince was about forty years old, and had always been looked upon by the warlike nobility of Ashantee as the representative and supporter of the war party in that country—a party whose turbulence and ambitious designs have given great trouble and annoyance to the reigning monarch, whose pacific disposition and sound sense are to us good guarantees for the peace of the country so long as he remains on the throne.

His Grace the Lord Primate and suite left the Palace, Armagh, on Tuesday, for Woburn, county of Down.

The Lord Bishop of Limerick has left the Palace, Limerick, on a visit to Walter Hore, Esq., Newtownards, county Down.

The Right Hon. Mr. Justice Keogh, Mrs. Keogh, and family, have left Bushy Park, Enniskerry, for Scotland.

The Hon. E. Preston, family and suite, have arrived at Gormanstown Castle, from Killarney.

Frederick T. Jessop, Esq., arrived at 66, St. Stephen's-green, yesterday, from Doory Hall.

The following are amongst the latest arrivals at Quin's Hotel, Bray:—The Right Hon. and Rev. the Lord Bishop of Meath and Mrs. Singer, Miss Singer, and Mrs. Stavely, family and suite; the Lady Charlotte Woulfe and the Lady Jane Hely Hutchinson and suite; Mrs. General Whitty and suite; Mrs. and Miss Binghead, Mr. and Miss Taylor; Sir J. Wolseley, Bart., and suite; Mr. Archwell, Mrs. and Miss Archwell, Maidstone; Captain St. George and Mr. J. P. Surton. Departures—Lieutenant-Colonel Young and Mrs. Young, Malvern Lawn, Cheltenham; Mr. Longworth, Glynwood, Athlone; Thomas Sheldon, Esq., and Mr. Benjamin Thomas, Clevedon, Somerset. Still sojourning—Thomas Hone, Esq.; Mrs. Hone, family and suite; Mrs. and Miss Blake, Fitzwilliam-square; Mrs. Fullarton, Scotland; Oliver Grace, Esq., M.P., and suite.

The Army.

The authorities having decided on disbanding the Medical Staff Corps, which was raised during the Crimean war, and constituting an entirely new branch of the service, to be called the "Army Hospital Corps," the following general order relating thereto has been issued from the Horse Guards:—

"It having been determined by her Majesty's warrant, bearing date the 1st of August, 1857, to constitute a corps, to be called the 'Army Hospital Corps,' in lieu of the corps formerly denominated the 'Medical Staff Corps,' the regulations for which are fully detailed in the aforesaid warrant, officers commanding regiments to which men of the Medical Staff Corps are attached, and the medical officers under whom such men may be serving, will be pleased to give them the option of joining the newly-formed corps under the terms prescribed, or of being discharged, according to the terms of the warrant under which they enlisted.

"Those men who are now serving, and are recommended by their commanding officers or head of department for the superior grades in the Army Hospital Corps, will be preferred for them.

"Commanding officers will carefully explain the warrant of the 1st August, 1857, to the present corps, and transmit returns to the Adjutant-General of all men willing to transfer their services to the Army Hospital Corps, stating their character and fitness for this special duty. After receiving these returns, the General Commanding-in-Chief will take the necessary measures to complete the new corps from the ranks of the army.

"A separate return of all men desirous of being discharged will be transmitted.

"By command of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief,

"G. A. WETHERALL, Adjt.-Gen."

In consequence of the building strike which has so suddenly arrested the progress of the contract works at Woolwich, the Royal Engineer Department in the Arsenal have adopted speedy measures for carrying on a portion of the works under the most urgent demand—namely, Sir William Armstrong's rifled ordnance factory, under contract for erection by Messrs. Lucas, Brothers. These buildings are already roofed in, and were fast approaching completion. A large portion of the machinery has arrived from Manchester and Scotland, in readiness for fitment, consequently any delay, however short, must be of importance. Arrangements have been concluded, and an abundance of tools has been supplied from the military store department, to enable the works to proceed without further inconvenience and loss of time. Captain Dunford's company of Royal Engineers, consisting of 120 competent artificers, under orders for the Mauritius, arrived at Woolwich on Monday evening from Brompton Barracks, and yesterday commenced their duties. The works, it is expected, will be completed by the end of the present month. Mr. John G. Watts, director of the establishment of Messrs. Lucas, Brothers, will continue to superintend the works as heretofore. Two other companies of Royal Engineers are under orders to join from Aldershot, which will totally avert any evil anticipated from the strike in that department.

Navy.

The screw steamship Edgar, 91, Capt. Katon, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral J. E. Erskine, second in command of the Channel fleet, arrived at Portland on Saturday morning from Spithead. The Blenheim, 60, Capt. F. Scott, returned from the westward on Friday, Sir John Burgoyne, Inspector-General of Fortifications, paid an official visit to the works at Portland on Saturday. The screw line of battle ship Neptune, 91, Capt. Sir William Hoste, arrived at Portland on Sunday afternoon from Spithead.

Her Majesty's ship Scout, 21, Capt. Corbett, arrived at Spithead from the eastward yesterday.

The Himalaya screw troopship, Commander J. Seccombe, arrived at Spithead early on Monday morning from Dublin, with the 1st battalion 16th Foot (Bedfordshire) on board.

Her Majesty's ship Emerald, Capt. Cumming, left Spithead for Cowes-roads on Monday evening, to escort her Majesty to the Channel Islands.

SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER.

On Tuesday last, we gave the particulars of a melancholy suicide, committed by one of the pay-sergeants of the Lanarkshire Militia; and we have this day to record a similar event which occurred in Portobello Barracks, where a private in the 3rd Light Dragoons put an end to his existence, by shooting himself with his own carbine.

It appeared from the inquest which was held on his remains, yesterday afternoon, that the unfortunate deceased, named Mark T. Wilson, had had some disagreement with some members of his family whom he met in this city on the last day of last month. On the following day, being a field-day, he was exercised with the rest of the regiment, and on his return to barracks was remarked by his comrades for his distant manner and low spirits. This was the more remarkable as up to that time he had been of a most cheerful and happy temperament. However, he proceeded to clean his accoutrements and carbine, as is usual on returning from the field; and while apparently thus engaged in the passage leading to his barrack room, the report of his carbine was heard, and his companions, on coming up to him, found him lying in a pool of his own blood, flowing from a dreadful wound in his shoulder, by means of which his collar-bone was broken and other injuries of a most serious nature inflicted. He was immediately conveyed to the hospital, and attended by the surgeon of the regiment, who at once pronounced his wounds to be mortal. From that time until yesterday he lingered on in very great agony, when at length death put an end to his sufferings. Being of the Roman Catholic religion, he was attended by his priest, to whom, if to any one, he confessed what had induced him to commit the fatal act; but from some remarks he made to some of his comrades, a very short time previously, it was apparent that he had contemplated its commission. A verdict of "Temporary insanity" was returned.

We have much pleasure in drawing attention to the case of a Distressed Mother, which appears in our advertising columns of this day. The subscription list will close on the 29th. We recommend the case strongly to the benevolent public.

LATEST NEWS.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.
Thursday, One o'clock, a.m.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TURKEY.

MARSEILLES, AUGUST 10TH.—Advices have been received from Constantinople to the 3rd inst. The squadron which had accompanied the Sultan on his cruise returned from Chas to Constantinople.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT ERZEROUM.

The Constantinople papers announce that the last earthquake has destroyed the town of Erzeroum, and has even demolished the ramparts of the town.

RUSSIA AND THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, WEDNESDAY.—The *Invalide Russe* publishes an article insisting that a Congress be assembled for the settlement of the Italian Question.

HEALTH OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, WEDNESDAY.—The symptoms of congestion of blood to the head of his Majesty the King have increased since last night, and according to latest bulletins have given cause to the most serious apprehension.—The Prince Regent will arrive here from Ems early to-morrow morning.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The (s.s.) Indian arrived here at seven this evening, having sailed from Quebec on the 30th ult., and by telegraph, *via* Farther Point, she brings advices from all parts of the United States to the evening of that day. She brought 81 passengers. The steamer Anglo-Saxon, hence arrived in St. Laurence on the 29th, and her advices were telegraphed to the States, *via* Farther Point, in nine days from Liverpool. The news is of little importance. The papers give lengthy details of the rescue of a Miss Star, daughter of the Honourable J. L. Star, from a convent, where she had been concealed. The wheat harvest in Canada is said to be most bountiful. Advices from Mazatlan, Mexico, say the authorities there had chartered the steamer Santa Cruz, and despatched her to San Blas, to capture a conducta of four millions of dollars from Guadalagara; the object being to enforce payment of the usual exportation. The British frigate Calypso was lying off San Blas awaiting the arrival of the conducta, and a collision between her and Norton's forces was regarded as inevitable.

[Latest by Telegraph.]—To Liverpool Agent of New York Associated Press.—New York, evening of the 30th—Sterling exchange, without material alteration; sales, 110 flour for bankers' bills; cotton dull, and ⅛ cent lower; midding uplands 12⅜ cents; flour moderately active, and 5 to 15 cents better; wheat scarce, and 2 to 3 cents better; corn heavy and dull; pork firmer, particularly for prime; lard quiet; spirits of turpentine inactive, at 45 to 45½. Cotton freights to Liverpool, ⅛ to 3-16.

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 29.—Cotton firm, at 12 cents for middling. Two bales of new hop. reached here on 27th, from Texas.

LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY.—The steamer Great Britain, from New York, July 28th, arrived here this evening. News anticipated by above. She brings 53 passengers, 300,000 dollars in specie.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

The House met for formal business, when several bills were advanced a stage.

Lord WODEHOUSE, in moving the second reading of the Poor Law Payment of Debts Bill said that its object was to provide against the recurrence of the difficulties which had occurred lately through the frauds and defalcations in the unions of the city of London.

Lord REDESDALE objected to the bill, and

The LORD CHANCELLOR supported it.

The bill was read a second time, and the House shortly afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.
REPRESENTATION OF PONTEFRACT.

Mr. BRIGHT moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the allegation of a petition presented by Mr. Childers, the late candidate for Pontefract, in reference to the conduct of the sitting member, Mr. Overend. The allegation was, that a petition had been presented against the return of Mr. Overend, in order to save expenses of a scrutiny. It was agreed by both parties that the matter should be referred to a member of the late Government; that the petition was withdrawn on that understanding, and that Mr. Overend subsequently refused to submit to the reference.

Mr. OVEREND complained that this matter had been brought before the House on the previous day in his absence, and without notice. He entered at length into the circumstances, observing he had not left London, believing the petition was to be proceeded with. That while on circuit he received telegrams from his agents, stating that offers were made to withdraw the petition under certain conditions of reference, from which he inferred the seat was not to be questioned. The proceeding was a dignified withdrawal of the reference, not believing that it embraced the question of the seat. Upon discovering the seat was in question, he repudiated the agreement, as involving a breach of the privileges of Parliament. The referee upon this declined to act, subsequently he agreed to leave the whole question to the referee, but the agent of his opponent, Mr. Childers, refused to go on, and declared his intention of bringing the matter before the House of Commons. He asserted that his own conduct had been straightforward throughout, and he was perfectly willing to consent to the appointment of the committee.

Mr. BRIGHT said he understood Mr. Overend not to have consented to submit to the referee until after the agent of his opponent had declined to proceed.

Mr. OVEREND denied this statement.

Mr. JOLLIFFE thought Mr. Bright had prejudiced the case against Mr. Overend, by making statements in his absence.

Mr. DISRAELI declared that Mr. Overend had cleared up all doubt as to his own conduct in the transaction. He regretted the matter had been brought before Parliament at all, but, as it was, it was best that inquiry should be made. The committee could do nothing, even if the allegations were proved, for Mr. Childers was no longer in a position to present the petitions against the return.

After some further debate the committee was agreed to.

The Sale of Gas Bill passed through committee.

EUROPEAN TROOPS IN INDIA.

On the consideration of the European Troops India Bill, as amended,

Sir C. WOOD stated that the object of the bill was to increase from 24,000 to 30,000 the number of European troops which could only by law be sanctioned in India as a local force.

General PEEL complained of the haste with which the bill had been hurried through the House. Under the present circumstances of the troops in India, this matter presented peculiar difficulties. He thought that the House ought to be made acquainted with the circumstances of the late mutiny in the European force. He objected to an increase of the Indian local force at a time when we could not get sufficient recruits for the Queen's service. If they must increase the Indian Army, why do they not employ foreigners. The men could not be raised immediately, and the measure could stand over till next session.

Sir DE LACY EVANS repudiated the proposal of employing foreigners in defence of India. He declared that the disaffected troops in that country had just cause of complaint, the compensation held out to them by the Prime Minister not having been carried out.

After some brief remarks from Mr. S. Herbert, Col. North, Col. Dunne, Mr. Ayrton, Sir F. Smith, Col. Sykes, chiefly in favour of the bill, and of the maintenance of a local force, the bill was read a third time and passed.

Several other bills were advanced a stage.

WAKEFIELD ELECTION.

On the motion of Mr. Hodgson a commission was agreed to, to inquire into the circumstances of the late Wakefield election.

The House then adjourned.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

CITY, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The Funds have sustained a fresh decline to-day, mainly owing to the stagnation of business, which is to-day more marked than ever throughout the Stock Exchange.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Caledonian, 81½; Chester and Holyhead, 49; Eastern Counties, 57¾-8¼; East Lancashire, 94½-5½; Great Northern, 101-2; Great Western, 59½; Grand Trunk, 8¼-⅝; Great Northern A 82 4; Great Western Canada, 14½-⅝; Great Southern and Western, 107-9; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 94¾-5½; London and North-Western, 93½ ¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lancashire, 35½-6; South-Eastern, 73¾-4¼; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 91¾; York and North Midland, 73¾-4¼. Consols remained inactive during the day at 95¼-⅜ until close, when they advanced to 95⅜. In shares there has been little doing. Caledonians very weak on sellers' orders from the country. Eastern Counties are also flat. Canadian and French inactive. London and North-Western traffic, £79,103; increase, £4,047.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY—12 5 P.M.—Rentes opened at a decline, being quoted 69.70; tendency flat.

12.25 P.M.---Very little doing. Rentes have further relapsed, and stand now at 69.65.

3.50 P.M.---Bourse closes flat. Rentes, 69.60, being a decline of more than ⅛, as compared with yesterday's closing prices.

WOOL SALES.—The sales to-day have passed off briskly; there has been a good average number of both English and foreign buyers in attendance, and the whole of the wool changed hands at fully the advance already quoted.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, AUGUST 10.—Sales 6,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and export. Market quite, without change.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, AUGUST 10.—Sugar quite, and but little business doing. Rice steady, with but few inquiries. Cocoa, 200 bags St. Lucca sold at 48s. 6d., and St. Domingo at 40s.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, AUGUST 10.—Beasts, 1,451; sheep and lambs, 10,566; calves, 100; beef, 6d. to 7d.; middling, 5d. to 5½d.; cows, 4d. to 6½d.; best wedder, 6½d. to 7½d.; ewes, 4d. to 5½d.; lambs, 6d. to 7½d.; calves 6d. to 7d.

READING RACES—YESTERDAY.

Bulmushe Stakes.—Dead heat between Clemanthe and Chere Amie. 12 ran.

Abbey Stakes.—Chere Amie, 1st; Wild Rose, 2nd. 4 ran.

Berkshire Stakes.—Lifeboat, 1st; York, 2nd. 6 ran.

East Hampstead—Eltham Beauty, 1st; Misty Morn, 2nd. 9 ran.

Borough Plate—Brenhilde, 1st; Chantress, 2nd.

Ladies' Purse—Miss Eleanor, first; Little Poll, second. 6 ran.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

The *Times* has not received its usual correspondence to-day.

THE DUKE OF MALAKOFF'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY OF OBSERVATION AT NANCY.

The Duke of Malakoff, Commissioner-in-Chief of the Army of Observation, on leaving Nancy on Saturday, issued the following order of the day:—

Soldiers!—In quitting you I take with me the pleasing certainty, that if the Emperor had found it necessary to mobilize the Army of Observation, you would have shown yourselves the worthy rivals of your predecessors, or the noble conquerors of Montebello, Magenta, and Solferino. Soldiers—Continue to set an example of that discipline, and of those military virtues which foreigners admire, and which made you the eternal glory of the country, and which (God forbid), should the country be menaced, I shall request the Emperor, as the greatest favour, the honour of fighting at your head, and of attaching additional renown to your eagle.

MARSHAL PELLISSIER, Duc de Malakoff.

ILLNESS OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

It is thought that the King of Prussia may linger for many months; his mind has become clearer, but his bodily powers are weaker.

THE FRENCH COURT.

PARIS, AUGUST 9.—Prince Napoleon returned yesterday to Paris. The Emperor is gone to Plombiers and will be back in Paris to-morrow.

NAPLES.

Advices have arrived from Naples to the 6th inst. The Envoy Extraordinary, of Switzerland, at the Court of the King of Naples, has presented to the Neapolitan Government certain demands, viz., that the Swiss standards to be given up, the uniform and the number of the Foreign Legions be altered, and that they are no longer to be called Swiss.

Duke of Serracufrilola, formerly Prime Minister, goes on an extradinary mission to Rome.

BAVARIA.

In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of the Deputies, the proposal of twenty-seven members for the Liberal Reform by creating a central power and national representation in Germany, was referred to a committee.

THE ITALIAN DUCHIES.

The Paris correspondent of the *Post* telegraphs the result of the Tuscan elections. They took place amid the greatest order, and have given the majority to men of moderate Liberalism, but quite opposed to the restoration of the old dynasty.

THE CONFERENCES AT ZURICH.

ZURICH, TUESDAY, AUG. 9.

To-day the second sitting of the Conference took place. Yesterday the Chief of the Government of Zurich paid a visit to the members of the Conference, who assured him, that they fully appreciated the strict neutrality Switzerland has preserved.

THE CAMP AT CHALONS.

PARIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 9.—Sham fights have been executed by order of the Emperor at the Camp of Chalons, where 40,000 men are stationed. They were intended to represent an episode of the battle of Solferino.

The *Pays* says that General Fleury is to be raised to the rank of General Commanding Division. The Emperor is to retire to the camp in September to take command of the manœuvring.

INDIA.

The Calcutta Mail brings the following news:—

Letters from Commercial Correspondents express a fear that the samples of the mutiny of the Europern troops, formerly in the company's service would spread fresh agitation among the natives. It is asserted that nearly half of the mutinied soldiers would ask for their discharge. It is also reported (though the mutiny is not yet quite quelled,) that 400 European soldiers formerly, of the companies services, are said to have had an encounter with the soldeirs of the Queen at Cawnpore. A detachment of the Queen's troops, under the command of Sir M. Inglis, is reported to have left to punish the mutineers. The English fleet had left Alexandria on the 30th ult.

RESERVE MILITARY FORCE.

The *Daily News* gives the provisions of a Bill, brought in by Mr. Sydney Herbert, which empowers the Queen from time to time to cause to be enrolled and kept up in the United Kingdom a reserve force of 20,000 men, consisting of soldiers who have previously served in India. The force will be called out for 12 days in each year, and in case of invasion may be called out for permanent service.

BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

The *Times* says that the Hon. Spring Race has just withdrawn from the office of Deputy Chairman of the Board. Mr. F. Gouldwin is the next in turn according to the Deputy Chairmanship a vacant seat at the Board will then remain to be filled.

BLACK SEA CORN TRADE.

Advices from Odessa state, that the Grain Market has become very active, and that about 91,000 qrs. of Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, and Barley had just been taken for export at improved prices.

DEVONPORT ELECTION.
CLOSE OF POLL.
Seymore, 1,096; Ferrand, 1,047.

MAIL NEWS.

Calcutta and China Mails, *via* Marsailles will be delivered in London on Thursday morning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The authorities have decided on disbanding the Medical Staff Corps which was raised during the Crimean war, and constructing an entirely new branch of the service, to be called the "Army Hospital Corps."

The Prince Consort yesterday visited the grand Duke Constantine at the Pier Hotel, Rhyde.

The *Advertiser* says that at Devonport yesterday Mr. Ferrand kept a-head of his opponent till three o'clock.

The *Times*, and several other journals, publish an article on Italian affairs, under the title of the European *coup de'etat*, from the pen of Joseph Mazzini.

There is no fresh circumstance of importance to record in connexion with the Builders' strike.

The Government intends to employ the Royal Engineers to carry on the construction of the new factory at Woolwich Arsenal for the manufacture of Sir W. Armstrong's rifle ordnance.

The Committee of the Lancashire Master Spinners Defence Society have addressed a letter to the *Times*, describing, for the benefit of the metropolitan builders, practices resorted to during the strike in Lancashire.

Sir Baldwin Leighton is a candidate for South Shropshire in the liberal interest.

The eldest son of Viscount Bogne will probable offer himself.

THE SUEZ CANAL COMPANY.

TRIESTE, AUGUST 8.—Advices have been received from Alexandria to the 31st ult. According to agreement, effected between M. de Lessops and the Viceroy, the sites and properties of the Suez Canal Company, should the same be wound up, are to be transferred to the Viceroy, who would then undertake to repay the shareholders in full.

THE CURRAGH CAMP.

TO THE EDITOR OF SAUNDERS'S NEWS-LETTER.

Sir,—I have read in your paper of Friday last a statement, referring to the trial of some soldiers at Naas and to the Curragh Camp at large, which I need not quote, the truth of which, however, I feel called upon to impugn. I have long valued *Saunders's News-Letter*—as I believe every one in Ireland does—for the accuracy of its information and its perfect impartiality, and I am

therefore sure that you will be glad to be set right in this matter. First, with respect to the soldiers of the second battalion of the Fourteenth Regiment, I doubt not that their comrades "congratulated them." So should I had I been there, as I believed them to have been perfectly innocent. I was present at the inquest upon the unfortunate woman, and I have little doubt myself that she died of drunkenness and exposure to cold. How these men ever came to be sent for trial at all I do not understand. That the women spoken of "congratulated" the prisoners I do not believe, inasmuch as I am most credibly informed by eye-witnesses that it did not occur, and also because these women were anxious for a conviction. Secondly, your correspondent, or reporter, would lead the public to suppose that this camp, and the Curragh at large, was a place most offensive to morality and public decency. This I must deny *in toto*. I have lived in cities and in country parts both of England and Ireland, and I can truly say that I never lived in any community so well ordered as this Camp has always been. I say this, looking at it as a clergyman and as the father of a family. All that the military authorities can do in the Camp and the Curragh to preserve order and decency is done most zealously, effectively, and successfully. Were I to assert that in places where military law does not reach all that could be done is done I should say too much. I do not attempt to deny that soldiers are guilty of the same crimes as civilians, or that where ten or twelve thousand men are collected together there will be immorality; but that people live here in a state of open and unrebuked vice, as your reporter would appear to convey, I utterly deny; and I can appeal with confidence to every person who has had an opportunity of judging of the fact to say if they ever saw a place in which decency was more pursued or morality better respected than at the Curragh Camp.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
R. J. L. M'GHEE, Senior Chaplain.

Curragh Camp, August 8, 1859.

[We supply the comments of our correspondent on the above letter to the Editor of *Saunders's News-Letter*:]—

SIR—I have read the above letter, and no one respects more the reverend gentleman by whom it has been written, or more admires, than I do, the order, discipline, and compactness of the Curragh Camp. It is really a beautiful little wooden town, well deserving the notice of the citizens of Dublin; but I referred to a place called "The Lurg," or lane, at a distance from the Curragh, and from the description I have received from the constabulary and others, it may be regarded as the barrack-street of the Curragh; indeed it is far worse—the savages of New Zealand, or of Otaheite never lived in a state of more abominable depravity than these inhabitants of "The Lurg." I have no wish to exaggerate. I have not had the honor, nor the pleasure of a personal visit to this den of the Syrens, nor would I venture near it, particularly at night, without a pair of pistols to protect my person and my purse, and I am quite convinced that the constabulary will bear me out in the statement that this den of iniquity exists. Crime and vice cannot be exterminated, but they may be modified and rendered less pernicious. If the accounts I have received be true, the wonder is that many murders have not been committed in this execrable "Lurg." As to the minor point of the liberated soldiers having been congratulated by some of the prostitutes who attended the assizes, having seen the transaction with mine own eyes, I do not fear contradiction. I, however, concur in the statement that many of the women wished for a conviction, and expressed that wish.—I remain, sir,

YOUR CORRESPONDENT.

AQUATICS.

WELLINGTON YACHT CLUB.—One of the finest races ever seen among small class boats was that of Tuesday, in which five perfect clippers contended for a challenge cup, value fifty guineas, presented by the Duke of Wellington to the Wellington Yacht Club. The entries, which closed on the 4th instant, were as follows:—

Haidee,	8 tons,	Mr. Thomas Bartlett	1
Violet,	9 tons,	Right Hon. Lord De Ros	2
Julia,	8 tons,	Mr. Perceval Turner	3
Strathfieldsaye,	10 tons,	Mr. S. Gambardella	4
St. George,	10 tons,	Mr. J. D. Chillingworth	5
* Emily,	8 tons,	Mr. Robert Hewett	...
* Midge.	10 tons,	Mr. J. S. Adams	...

* Not Placed.

The cup was then presented, and the health of the Duke of Wellington drank enthusiastically.

THE FRENCH ARMY OF ITALY.—Great preparations are in progress for receiving with due honour the troops of the army of Italy, who make their triumphant entrance into Paris on the 4th; also for the Emperor's *fête* the following day. A considerable number of workmen are occupied in building triumphant arches on the line which the troops will follow. Of these one of the most important will be at the Place de la Bastile. The Place Vendone will be surrounded with seats, so as to form an immense circus capable of containing 21,000 spectators. The seats to the right and left of the entrance to the Ministry of Justice are intended for the great bodies of the State. A separate estrade is to be reserved for the Empress opposite the spot, which will be occupied by the Emperor while the troops file off. A richly-decorated awning will cover the two sides to protect the spectators from the sun. There will be several triumphal arches on the Boulevards; and one erected near the barracks of the Prince Eugene, Boulevord du Temple, will be an imitation of the façade of the Cathedral of Milan. Amongst the others will be some constructed by the directors of the Opera, the Opera Comique, and other theatres. It is by the Barriere du Trone that the army of Italy will enter Paris. It will descend the Faubourg Saint Antoine, and will march along the Boulevards to the Rue de la Paix; then crossing the Place Vendome, it will proceed by the Rues Castiglione and Rivoli to the Place de la Concorde. The National Guard of the department of the Seine is to line one side of the way, and the army of the East Division of France the other. The Algerian Native Riflemen (Turcos) are to form part of the regiments which are to enter, but they are to be immediately sent back to Algeria. The line by which the troops are to pass is to be splendidly decorated. The troops will commence their movement from the Bastile at 11. The Emperor is to meet them there, it is said, and will then precede them to the Place Vendome. It is supposed that the whole ceremony will occupy about four hours.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The Duc de Cirella was yesterday, united to Madlle. Garducci. The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. W. Murphy, in the Metropolitan Chapel, Marlborough-street. Madlle. Titiens was principal bridesmaid, and the whole of the Italian artistes now in town were present. After the ceremony Monseigneur Le Duc and his lovely bride resumed their seats in the carriage, and, accompanied by a large circle of friends, adjourned to the Gresham Hotel, where a very elegant *dejuener*, consisting of a every delicacy of the season, and wines of the choicest vintages were provided in profusion. E. T. Smith, Esq., lessee of Drury-lane Theatre, presided, assisted by H. Mapleson, Esq. The health of the bride and bridegroom was proposed by the chairman, and responded to most heartily by all the company. The arrangements made for the party in the Hotel left nothing to be desired.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Daily News City Article.*)

TUESDAY EVENING.—The funds to-day were slightly prejudiced by news of a partial re-action on the Paris Bourse, combined with the dulness of business. Consols finally closed about ⅛ per cent. lower than yesterday. Before operating with confidence, speculators apparently wish to see he result of the pending conferences on the Italian question. In most of the other departments of the Stock Exchange prices quoted, rather lower among dealers, there was and increase demand for money to-day, the idea being entertained in some quarters that an advance in minimum rate of discount to 3 per cent. will be decided on the Bank of England on Thursday next, there were no Bullion operations at the Bank to-day. The Continental Exchanges this afternoon experienced a fresh improvement.

Mr. R. L. Cole of Cornhill, trading to the East Indies, has stopped payment but it is thought that his liabilities scarcely exceed £10,000.

(*Times City Article.*)

The Funds have experienced fluctuations to-day to the extent of ⅛ per cent., but they were chiefly consequent upon the momentary supply or scarcity of stocks and not upon any foreign news. In the money market there was renewed activity in the demand for discount to-day and the general rate was fully equal to the Bank minimum. The quotations of Exchange from Calcutta to-day show an unfavourable movement equal to between ⅛ per cent. The Railway Market has followed the movement in Consols, and after some fluctuations, closed at a nearly final decline of ⅛ to ¼ per cent. The Directors of the Hull and Selby railway recommend a dividend of 2*l*. 9s. 6*d*. per whole on 50*l*. shares, and the same proportion on the half and quarter shares less Income Tax.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, AUGUST 10TH.—1sts. 106s.; 2nds. 102s.; 3rds. 95s.; 4ths. 83s.; 5ths. 70s.; 6ths. 52s, 3,800 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, AUGUST, 10.—White Wheat 23s. 6d. to 24s. 6d.—Red 20s.—Oats 10s. to 11s. 2d.

LONDON CORN MARKET, AUGUST 10.—Weather last night very wet, and to-day showry and dull. Arrivals since Monday moderate; Wheat held for 2s. advance without sales being made; Barley in moderate demand at late rates; Oats, better sale, and 6d. to 7d. dearer. No alteration in Flour.

USBORNE'S REPORT.—Heavy rain during night continues now at 12 o'clock. Many wheat samples withdrawn from sale; others mostly held for 1s. to 2s. advance. One floating cargo on sale off coast held for 1s. 6d. per quarter advance. No maize in first brands; Spring corn quiet, and unchanged in value.

LONDON TALLOW MARKET.—Market steady, Spot 54s. 9d. to 55s.; September alone 55s. 6d.; October and December 55s. 8d. to 56s.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Market opens quietly without change, and sales probably about 6,000 or more. No imports to-day, previously 1,400.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, AUGUST 10.—Sugar flat. 879 baskets (Java) bought in at 40s. to 43s. for low to good middling yellow; 145 boxes (Havannah), a small part sold at 42s. 6d. to 45s. 6d., for good middling to fine yellow; Coffee a shade better; and sales going on at very full prices. Tea quiet, but firm; common Congou 13¼d. cash. Rice, good inquiry; middle from Saltpetre very dull. Latest sales, 4¼ per cent., at 38s. 6d. to 39s.

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN, calm, fine—Arrived, Teresa Renni, H.M.S. Nile, Liverpool.

WIND AND WEATHER.

ENGLISH—Bradford, S.E.; Doncaster, S.E., fine; Darlington, S. fine; Goole, N.E., fine; Harrogate, N.W.; Hartlepool, W.; Leeds, N; Sheffield, N.E.; Stockton, S.E., fine; Wakefield, S.; Wolverhampton, N.W.; Manchester, E., fine; Liverpool, S.E., fine; Deal, E., fine; Gravesend, E., fine; Chatham, N.E., rain; Dover, N.E., cloudy.

IRISH—Belfast, N. by E., Dundalk, N.E., Londonderry N.W., Coleraine, E. Enniskillen, E., fine; Cork, E.N.E., Limerick, S.S.W., Waterford, W.N.W., Kingstown, S.E., Bray, N.E., all fine; Valentia, N.E., very fine.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE, AUGUST 10.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money and Account ...	95¼ ⅜
New Threes ...	95⅜ ½

NOON PRICES.

Consols Money, ...	95¼ ⅜ ¼
Account ...	95¼
New Threes, ...	95⅜ ⅝

Bank Stock, 220 2; Caledonian's, 82; Great Western's, 58¼ ½; Grand Trunk's, 34¼; London and North Western, 93¼ 4; Midland, 104¼; South Eastern, 74¼; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 91¼. Consols have been inactive all day at about 95¼. Share Markets opened flat and extremely inactive, at the reduced quotations; London, 93¼ ½; Midland, 104¼ ½. Canadian shares, flat: French, inactive.

ONE P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money and Account ...	95¼ ⅜
New Threes ...	95⅜ ½

2.15 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money and Account ...	95¼ ⅜
New Threes ...	95⅜ ½

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols Money ...	95¼ ⅜
Account ...	95¼
New Threes ...	95⅜ ½

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—AUGUST 10.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per cent consols ...	95¼
Ditto for new account 13th September ...	95
New 3 per cent Stock ...	94⅝ ¾
Ditto for new account 13th September ...	94⅝
Bank Stock ...	239¾

LOCAL DEBENTURES.

City Debentures 4 per cent. of £92 6s 2d ...	89½
Pipe Water Debentures 4 per cent. (New) of £100 ...	83

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Bagnalstown and Wexford 5 per cent of £500 ...	100
Dublin and Kingstown 4 per cent of £100 ...	101

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Hibernian Bank ...	33
Royal Bank of Ireland ...	23

STEAM.

City of Dublin Steam Co. 50*l*. Shares, improved ...	95½
Ditto Half Shares, ...	47½
Ditto shares of 1836 ...	44
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building ...	52

MISCELLANEOUS.

Consumers' Gas Co ...	8¾
Patriotic Insurance ...	5¼

MINES.

Carysfort Mining Co. ...	⅝
Mining Company of Ireland (Limited) ...	12½
General Mining Company of Ireland (Limited) ...	3⅜

RAILWAYS.

Irish South Eastern (Carlow to Kilkenny). ...	7¾
Killarney Junction ...	14
Midland Gt. Western and Royal Canal ...	53¼
Ditto Half Shares ...	26⅝

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual ..	10

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED	THURS	FRID	SAT.
3 per Cent. Consols	94⅞ ⅝	95¼	95⅛	94⅞ ¾	95	95⅛
Ditto Account	94⅞ ½		95	94⅞	95	95⅛
3 per Cent. Stock				93¾		
New 3 per Cent. Stock	94⅞ ¾ ⅝	94¾	94⅝ ¾	94⅝ ½	94½ ⅝	94⅝ ¾
Ditto Account	94⅞ ⅝		94⅝		94½	94⅝ ¾
Bank Stock	232¾	239¾	239½	240		

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

While our English educational system is winning, upon the whole, a wide-spread approval, that of Ireland seems to be regarded every year with increasing disfavour. It embraces, it is true, a large number of schools, attended by a large number of scholars. So far it has succeeded that the schools are there, and so are the scholars. But the avowed object of the system was, not only to educate the poor of Ireland, but to educate them on a particular plan. Had its purpose been simply limited to this, to increase by Parliamentary aid the facilities for education according to the plan subsequently adopted on this side of the Channel, its author dared not for very shame have even proposed to leave out the "Scriptural" schools. But the plan went beyond this, and aimed at the establishment of a system which should unite in the great work of education Protestant and Papist, both as managers, teachers, and scholars. Regarded as having this for a primary object, it has signally failed, let the Secretary for Ireland say what he will. When Lord Derby sketched it, he neglected to introduce into his calculations the element of conscientious conviction in its twofold aspect—a conviction which exists in equal force alike in the Protestant and Roman Catholic, and rises supreme to the will of both Parliament and Minister. He fancied that he had provided for this important principle, by so restricting the conditions of the public grant, that no child in a National School should be compelled to accept any religious instruction to which his parents formally objected. But so little did his lordship understand the delicate principle with which he was attempting to deal, that he ignored altogether the possibility of there being another aspect to the question, and that parents and pastors too might have conscientious reasons for refusing to countenance an educational system which not merely left out religious instruction of which they disapproved, but all religious instruction whatsoever. The most scrupulous care was to be taken not to interfere with the peculiar tenets of any description of Christian pupils, but no care at all was taken to secure for a single scholar instruction in that which is the sound basis of education. There was to be banished from the schools even the faintest suspicion of proselytism, but with it was also practically banished the very name and shadow of religion. Lord Derby thought at the time that he had gone a long way towards securing the success of his plan when he had secured the co-operation of such men as the Archbishop of Dublin and a few other Protestants on the one hand, and two or three Roman Catholic prelates on the other. The dream of the happy family seemed to be realised almost beyond his expectations. Yet what has now become of it? The Protestant Commissioners have left the Board in disgust and indignation. The Romanists have had things pretty much in their own hands. Nearly every change in the system has been in their favour. The original object of the scheme is now almost entirely out of sight. In the National schools united education, in the sense in which the phrase was invented, has no existence. The plan has failed. Lord Derby himself has admitted it. The Roman Catholics only receive public money so far as they can make it subservient to the advancement of their own principles and purposes. The Irish clergy have preferred rather to wage a war with poverty in the work of education than to sacrifice principle. The system, in fact, only finds favour with that comparatively small section whom Mr. Whiteside so aptly designated as "men of expediency." It is a false analogy altogether to compare the scruples of the Scriptural school managers with those of Dissenters in England, such as Mr. Baines. The principles in both cases agree only in this, that they rest on conscientious conviction. That is their only point of contact. The latter are uncompromising advocates of Scriptural education, but decline the Government grants-in-aid, because they believe that, for the purpose of education or religion, such grants are wrong. The former are excluded from a share of the public money, because they will not banish God's Word from their schools. We fear that the Irish clergy must now make up their minds to a prolonged endurance of the injustice which they have so patiently borne for the last eight-and-twenty years. The Conservatives, when out of office, with the Earl of Eglinton at their head, have avowed their cordial sympathies with them in their arduous struggle, and awakened bright anticipations that, when they were in power, the injustice should be redressed. Twice within the past few years have they been in office, and have done—just nothing. And so it comes to pass that in two parts of the British empire, divided only by the Irish Channel and both represented in the same Parliament, and each having a scheme of National Education, we have presented to us this singular inconsistency, that on one side of the water Parliament repudiates connexion with any school that excludes Scripture from its cycle of teaching, and on the other hand as distinctly refuses help to every school that includes Scripture. Is this playing fast and loose with God's Word becoming the dignity of a Christian nation? Is it not a dishonour put upon God, which some day may be visited upon us with a fearful recoil of judgment?—*The Record.*

Thanks.

A DISTRESSED MOTHER.—The committee interested in behalf of a Distressed Mother and her Two Children whose case has appeared in the several morning papers, beg most gratefully to acknowledge having received, in addition to the several sums already acknowledged:—From Lord W. Fitzgerald, £1, per Rev. Dr. Stanford; from the Brethren of Masonic Lodge No. 100, £2; Anonymous, 5s., per Joseph Metcalf, Esq.; an Anonymous Friend, 2s. 6d., per Rev. A. Leeper. Further contributions are most earnestly solicited, and will be gratefully received by Rev. Dr. Stanford, 117, Grafton-street; Rev. D. Fleury, 28, Upper Leeson-street Rev. A. Leeper, 10, Kildare-street; Doctor Ringland, 14, Harcourt-street; John Kidd, Esq., 57, Rutland-square.

THE CASE OF DISTRESS AT CORK.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of 10s. from F. F., Tramore, and 15s. being the amount collected by a subscriber of the IRISH TIMES, at Castlepollard.

Both the above amounts have been forwarded to the proprietor of the *Cork Herald*, who has kindly consented to receive subscriptions for this most deserving charity.

The particulars of the case of the unfortunate old man and his lunatic daughter have already appeared in our columns.

CORK AND BANDON RAILWAY COMPANY.—Return of traffic for week ending 6th day of August, 1859 (20 miles open)—Passengers, parcels, mails, &c., £230 16s. 3d.; merchandise, cattle, &c., £109 18s. 1d.; total, £340 14s. 3d. Traffic for corresponding week last year—Passengers, parcels, mails, &c., £243 14s. 0d.; merchandise, cattle, &c., £95 11s. 6d.; total, £339 5s. 6d.

COMMISSION OF LUNACY.—INTERESTING CASE.

In the Matter of Gustavus Crosbie, a supposed Lunatic.

The hearing of this interesting case was resumed at eleven o'clock, before the Commissioners, Messrs. Henn and Brady, in the Consolidated Nisi Prius Court. The court was very much crowded, and a good deal of public interest appeared to be manifested in the case.

Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon, Q.C., Mr. Armstrong, Q.C and Mr. Graydon, with Messrs. Lewis & Howe, solicitors, appeared for the petitioner. Mr. Harris, Q.C., and Mr. Vereker, with Mr. Emor Harte, solicitor, appeared for the alleged lunatic, Captain Crosbie.

Mr. Theobald Purcell, with Mr. Edward John Smith, solicitor, appeared for the next of kin of Captain Crosbie.

The hearing of the evidence was resumed. The first witness called was

Emor Harte, Esq., examined by Mr. Harris, Q.C.—I am a solicitor, and am conducting these proceedings for Captain Crosbie; I am intimately acquainted with Capt. Crosbie for the last four or five weeks; I have seen him every day and had hourly intercourse with him; I am aware he is involved in law matters; some of the legal matters in which he is engaged are very complicated; in my intercourse with other men I seldom met so intelligent a man in matters of the kind; I had occasion to compare some matters of fact he stated to me with written documents, and I found his statements very correct; on no occasion did I find him mistaken in his statements in reference to his affairs; I heard that his sanity was doubted, and in consequence of that I was more vigilant in my attention to him; I had conversations with him about the medical gentlemen who visited him, and Captain Crosbie complained to me that Drs. Banks and Benson came into his room, and held a "survey," as he called it, upon him; that he conversed most freely with them, and that he considered Dr. Banks to be rather an off-hand sort of man, and that he felt no reserve with him; he said he wrote to Dr. Banks to know, as a man of honour, was the object of his visit to test his (Mr. Crosbie's) sanity; he also said he received a letter from Dr. Banks, stating he would call on him, in reference to the note which he had received; I don't recollect that he mentioned any other medical man's name save Dr. Corrigan, who gave him a medical certificate certifying to his state of mind.

Mr. Vereker submitted he had a right to put Dr. Corrigan's certificate into the witness' hand, and ask him the contents of it.

Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., objected, and

Mr. Harris, Q.C., said for the present they would not press it.

Examination resumed—Captain Crosbie complained very much of a letter dated 4th July, 1859, which he had received from the Messrs. Lewis & Howe—[letter handed in and marked]—in the course of my conversation with Captain Crosbie, he also complained to me of a man named Noonan, who had threatened to shoot some favourite dogs of his, and that Noonan had intimidated several parties who were working for him, and that he had taken out summonses against Noonan, which were to be heard at Castleisland sessions; he also complained of a man named Slattery, who had threatened his life, and that he had taken out summonses against him also; he spoke of a man named Newton, and stated he had expended 1,600*l*. on some property in which Newton was interested, and that was one of the legal subjects on which we spoke; he told me positively that he never fired at the groom, and that he was incapable of commiting so cowardly an act; he mentioned likewise that he had been duly proposed and seconded for Kerry; and that although a poll was demanded for him, the High Sheriff declared Col. Herbert duly elected; he also showed me an opinion of Mr. Sullivan, Q.C., in reference to the conduct of the Sheriff, and said it was a very strange coincidence that he should have been arrested at the suit of Mrs. Dycer immediately after the Kerry election; he denied that he ever absolutely challenged Col. Herbert, except by the electioneering placard, which is headed "I challenge," and he called that a d——d good challenge (laughter).

Cross examined by Mr. Armstrong, Q.C.—[The witness was examined as to the circumstances under which he himself had been confined in the Marshalsea, and explained the matter]—I am Captain Crosbie's solicitor in this matter since Tuesday week last, and some days before that I was instructed to file defences to some actions at law for him; I filed three or four defences for him; at first I stated I had great repugnance to undertake the matter, as I was afraid I would not be able to attend to it properly, not having my liberty. [A letter which Captain Crosbie wrote in reference to attorneys was here handed to witness, and he said he did not think it a foolish production]. Do you see that article in the IRISH TIMES [pointing to an article in the IRISH TIMES of Tuesday]?—I do. Do you know the author of that?—I do not, nor have I the slightest idea who wrote it; I saw the article printed, and I called people's attention to it; I had nothing whatever to do with it; I sent some copies of the IRISH TIMES to friends of Captain Crosbie's in England, and a copy to my sister in the Queen's County; I also sent a copy of the IRISH TIMES to Captain Massy at Chester, containing the report of the case, and another copy to Captain Massy at Cloyne, and I also sent a copy of the paper to Sir Joseph Hawley; yesterday I saw and heard of that article for the first time in my life; I think my attention was called to the article in court; Captain Crosbie showed me a copy of the book called the "Proof of the Pudding is in the Eating of it, by an Old Salt;" I don't exactly know the design with which that pamphlet was written, and there is a great deal of nonsense in it no doubt; I don't know what some passages in it refer to. I read the pamphlet very hurriedly; I don't know the meaning of the following passage in the pamphlet.—"A woman and a horse ought to have good quarters, or else they have not power; the simile goes no further; a fine waist would not do for a horse, though it makes a darling beauty—a light and springy goer in all her motions. Bless the young crithurs—how I love them all!" I don't know that there is any obscenity in it; I have got some money from Captain Crosbie; I did not read it so as to be able to form an opinion of the drift and tenor of the book; he denied positively that he ever fired at the groom; if I had an opportunity I would produce the groom, who would prove the fact; Captain Crosbie told me he got no official intimation from Messrs. Lewis & Howe, of the holding of this investigation, and that the first intimation of it was a private letter from the Lord Chancellor's Secretary; Captain Crosbie spoke of the pictures he purchased, and he appeared to set considerable value on them; I am not aware of any established commercial usage to give cheques on a bank where there are no funds, but I often knew of bankers giving money on the credit of parties whom they knew.

To a Juror—He denied most positively that he ever fired at the groom, and said if he had he would not be there to tell the tale.

Mr. Commissioner Brady—Do you swear positively you don't know who wrote that article in the IRISH TIMES newspaper?

Mr. Harte—I most positively swear I don't know who wrote it.

Do you know who composed those two articles in the IRISH TIMES?

Mr. Harte—I do not. I have given that answer eleven or twelve times.

Did you instruct Mr. Vereker in this case?—I did.

How do you account for this passage in the article?—"This gentleman would have remained absolutely undefended had not Mr. Vereker taken up the case at a moment's notice." Now, how is that communicated to the writer of that article, it not having appeared on the trial?

Mr. Harte—I positively swear it was not communicated by me.

Mr. Commissioner Brady—It is a very serious matter respecting the administration of justice. We have no hesitation in saying it is a most gross contempt of the Court of Chancery, on the part of the proprietor of any paper in Dublin publishing such an article. We are firmly persuaded it has been furnished by parties conducting the case on the part of this gentleman; and we are also persuaded the Editor of the IRISH TIMES makes a very great mistake if he supposes a respectable jury of the city of Dublin would be in the slightest degree influenced by such an article. It is exceedingly improper and unjustifiable.

Mr. Vereker—The article states that were it not that I had undertaken the case at a moment's notice, Captain Crosbie would have been undefended, owing to Mr. Lynch's promotion. That is the meaning of it.

Mr. Purcell—I appear on behalf of the next of kin of Captain Crosbie, and would wish afterwards for leave to make one or two observations in reference to that very unjustifiable article.

Mr. Vereker—I got my brief in the case before the article appeared.

Mr. Harte—In point of fact, I had been looking for senior counsel before Mr. Vereker was retained. I had written to Serjeant O'Hagan and Mr. Macdonough, and they were out of town.

Mr. Vereker (to Mr. Commissioner Brady)—You said, Mr. Brady, that no person, unless they were privy to the case, could have written that article. Now I am showing that is absolutely false, and whoever wrote the article in the IRISH TIMES, I submit, was not privy to the fact.

Mr. Armstrong, Q.C.—Yet Mr. Harte has been circulating the paper.

Mr. Harte—Had I heard of any intention to write that article I would have repudiated it, and told them not to do so.

Mr. Vereker—The reason why Mr. Harte sent away copies of the paper was because of the accurate report which it contained. (To Mr. Harte)—The IRISH TIMES contains a report of this trial?

Mr. Harte—It does.

Was it in consequence of the accurate report of the proceedings which that paper contained that you sent copies of it to Captain Crosbie's friends?

Mr. Harte—In consequence of the report which the paper contained, Captain Crosbie showed me a letter from the Hon. Mrs. Rowley, asking to have a paper containing a report of the trial sent to her. We sent the IRISH TIMES, because I conceive it contained the fullest and best report of the proceedings, having looked over the other morning papers. It was solely in consequence of the report which the paper contained that I sent it, and I would have done the same if the leading article had not been there.

Mr. Vereker—It is the invariable habit of persons litigating to send papers containing reports of the proceedings to their friends.

Mr. Harte—I did not see the leading articles on the subject in the paper till this morning, when, I believe, they were shown to me by some person in court.

Mr. Harris, Q.C.—The brief I got contained the report of the proceedings taken from the IRISH TIMES, and in that brief the leading article was not given.

Mr. Armstrong, Q.C.—I say that Mr. Harte, solicitor for Captain Crosbie, published the articles, but he did not compose them.

Mr. Harris, Q.C.—If you got on the table to prove that, I would cross-examine you as to it. He merely sent off some copies of the paper containing the report of the proceedings. That is what he swore.

The Foreman of the Jury (Mr. Thomas Hall)—I never read the articles alluded to.

Several other jurors stated they had not read them.

Mr. Harris, Q.C.—I am the leading counsel in the case, and I did not see the articles until this discussion.

The discussion then dropped, and the evidence was proceeded with.

Captain John French, examined by Mr. Harris, Q.C.—For twenty-three years I was in the navy, and recently have been in the Marshalsea, where I formed an acquaintance with Captain Crosbie, and conversed with him on seafaring matters; he appeared to me to be a perfectly sensible man, and a very good navigator; for six weeks I have been constantly in his company, and believe him to be a rational man.

Cross-examined by Serjeant Fitzgibbon, Q.C.—I saw some of Captain Crosbie's compositions, but I never read them, nor had one of them in my hand; my conversations with him were intimate; he never told me anything about his dealing in pictures, or standing for the county Kerry; he told me he carried arms and kept dogs; I consider him a man of very sound mind, and believe him to be a thorough good sailor, though I never was at sea with him.

The evidence for the defence then closed.

Mr. Harris, Q.C., said he believed the proper course then to take was to allow the jury to examine Captain Crosbie, and also the commissioners; but he apprehended that it would be at variance with the usual practice for counsel on either side to examine him. Captain Crosbie had not the slightest objection to be cross-examined, if the parties wished to do so.

Mr. Commissioner Brady—It is usual at the close of the evidence on both sides, to introduce the gentleman who was the subject of inquiry, and allow the jury and commissioners to question him, but not the counsel on either side.

The Foreman of the Jury intimated that it was their wish to question Captain Crosbie in the jury-room and not in open court.

Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., said it would be desirable that counsel who were to address the jury should be also present.

Mr. Commissioner Henn said it would be most desirable.

The court was then cleared of all persons save the commissioners, the jury, and counsel. Captain Crosbie was under examination for upwards of an hour and a quarter. We are unable to give his evidence, owing to the Reporters being excluded.

On the public being re-admitted,

Mr. Harris, Q.C., addressed the jury on behalf of Capt. Crosbie. He said he was there on behalf of a gentleman whom the jury had just seen subjected to a rigid examination. He was there, not defending him on a charge which affected his life—not defending him upon a charge which affected his character, or defending him in a proceeding which would take property alone out of his hands, but defending him from a proceeding which sought to exclude him from the ordinary privileges of a human being. He was defending him in a proceeding which, if the concoctors of it succeeded, would condemn him to worse than death, to worse than imprisonment, to worse than loss of property: he was defending him upon a proceeding in which his very individuality was sought to be destroyed, in which control—not only over himself, but over his actions, was sought to be wrested from him, in fact, it was intended to deprive him of all the privileges of a free subject. It was intended to place him under the control of those who sought to debar him from all means of protecting himself, and who wound up by seeking to close the mouth of his advocate. That was the case which he (counsel) had to contend with; but, if he knew his case, and the tribunal which he then addressed, he would satisfy their reason, and in doing so best gratify their feelings, in clearly demonstrating to them that that proceeding should be scouted out of court, and the concoctors of it sent away discomfited and ashamed. According to the Constitution of the country, the Crown was the ordinary protector of all who were unable to protect themselves—the Sovereign of the realm was the protector of infants, idiots, and lunatics, and to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland that power was delegated. It was for the purpose of satisfying the conscience of the Lord Chancellor that they—the jury—were empannelled to try whether Captain Crosbie was of unsound mind, and whether he was capable or incapable of managing his own affairs. They were not to investigate whether he was a wild and eccentric individual—they were not to try the question whether he was a person who wrote what at first might appear nonsensical and unintelligible (which when he (counsel) came to comment upon it, he would prove to be perfectly consistent with rationality), but they were to try was he of sound mind. He took the definition of a lunatic or madman to be this that a madman imagined certain facts: that he conceived things to be facts which were not so, and that he reasoned and adduced certain correct inferences from those facts which he had so conceived. One of the ablest English writers had given the following definition of it:—"The true criterion—the true test of the absence or presence of insanity where there is no frenzy or raving madness, seems to be the absence or presence of what, in a certain sense of it, may be comprised in a single word, namely *delusion*. Whenever a patient once conceives something extravagant to exist, which has still no existence whatever, except in his own heated imagination, and wherever having once so conceived it he is incapable of being reasoned out of that conception, such a patient is stated to be labouring under a delusion." He (counsel) adopted that test of insanity, and he entertained no doubt but that his learned friend who was to follow him would apply the same test which had been adduced. He would ask them, was there a single fact stated by Captain Crosbie to be a fact which had not a foundation in something which really did exist, and on which Captain Crosbie had exercised his reasoning faculties? He would demonstrate to them, from the evidence in the case, that Capt. Crosbie was correct in every fact which he had conceived, and would show them, with the exception of some slight excitement, that he had correctly reasoned on every fact which he had so believed. Notwithstanding any little oddity that was apparent in his conduct, he submitted that Captain Crosbie was, in the terms of the issue, not of unsound mind, and quite capable of managing his own affairs. The petitioner's case had been ushered in by two doctors, who were, doubtless, men of the highest respectability: and, deeming physic not sufficient to support their case, they introduce something of divinity, by the production of the Rev. Mr. Mallett, Fellow of Trinity College; there was also Mr. Frank Thorpe Porter produced, Mr. Allen, barrister, and Mr. Charles Dillon, a picture dealer, who, though he had complimented Captain Crosbie on being a good judge of pictures, subsequently alleged he knew nothing of them at all. Their case wound up with the production of a waiter from the Victoria Hotel, who believed Captain Crosbie was mad because he preferred old pictures to new ones. In all the evidence which had been produced on the other side he submitted there was nothing which could possibly tend to establish the insanity of his client. In his defence were produced those who had been on intimate terms with him from the period when first his insanity was alleged, and they were unimpeached, either as to their moral character or their character for honesty. Mr. Harte, who was inadvertently led into debt, for which he was confined in the Marshalsea, was cross-examined, and the fact of his being confined in the Marshalsea was not sufficient to justify the questions that were put to him upon cross-examination, the object of which had so signally failed. Counsel proceeded to review the evidence given on the part of the petitioner, and commented on it at great length. He would suppose the case of a man who thought he might be returned for the city of Dublin, and, like poor Captain Crosbie, was disappointed in his expectations; and he asked would it be a proper thing to issue a commission of lunacy against him, because he thought he would be so returned for Dublin, and lock him up in a lunatic asylum and declare him of unsound mind, and incapable of managing his own affairs? (laughter). It would be almost as absurd to lock up Captain Crosbie in a lunatic asylum, as it would be to lock up Dr. Banks or Mr. Commissioner Brady (renewed laughter). Captain Crosbie always thought he had a fair chance of being elected for Kerry, and he merely exercised the right of a British subject in standing for it. Mrs. Crosbie, in her evidence, had stated that there was nothing remarkable in the manner of Captain Crosbie up to the time of the Kerry election, and that up to a very recent period he was an affectionate and kind husband—that latterly he had not been as kind to her as he formerly had been; and she alleged—whether truly or falsely it was not for him (counsel) to say—that he had recently given her cause for jealousy. Did the jury see nothing to distort the vision of a woman in that little feeling which occasionally unfortunately enters into a woman's breast—did they see nothing to change the aspect of former acts and to distort the vision of a wife when she has once conceived the idea that some person else is preferred to her? Was there not something in what was ordinarily called the "green-eyed monster" eating at woman's heart, which rendered her power of vision oblique, and perverted everything in her view? God help their lunatic asylums if every unfaithful husband was to be sent to one!—why the poorhouses would not hold them (laughter). Would they pronounce a man mad on the oath of a jealous woman? The grounds on which the allegation of insanity against Captain Crosbie was founded might be placed under six heads. The first with regard to the famous Kerry election; the second as to Mrs. O'Shea, the keeper of the hotel at Rosbee? the third with regard to the challenge to Colonel Herbert; the fourth as to Mrs. Dycer; the fifth as to assaulting the man Noonan; and the sixth the famous episode about the groom and the pony. Counsel commented on these several allegations and argued they were not delusions, but that Capt. Crosbie fully understood what he was about. In reference to the conspiracy alluded to, the circumstances were of sufficiently suspicious character to justify Capt. Crosbie in the notion he had formed. The pamphlet entitled the "Proof of the Pudding is the Eating of it, by an Old Salt," was admittedly very absurd; but he (counsel) ventured to assert that the writings of some of the best classical authors might be considered just as ridiculous as that pamphlet by persons who did not understand them. If they took up the writings of Rabalais they would find a great deal just as unintelligible as what appeared in Captain Crosbie's pamphlet. Dean Swift was not mad when he wrote the "Tale of a Tub;" and persons who did not understand the subject might suppose he was. There were many portions of it apparently just as ridiculous as Captain Crosbie's "Proof of a Pudding is the Eating of it." Sterne and Tristram Shandy had written many things which those who were unacquainted with the history of the time could not understand. That pamphlet should not be taken as a criterion of the state of mind of Captain Crosbie. Was Mr. Henry Anderson to be pronounced insane because he had written some ridiculous placards? (Laughter.) Captain Crosbie had sufficiently explained his motives in writing those things. His election placard was far from being the emanation of a lunatic, and if he (Mr. Harris) were ever going to stand on the Radical interest—though God forbid he ever should!—(laughter)—he might adopt a similar placard, and he would advise Mr. Commissioner Brady, if he intended to stand again, to take one of them home with him. (Laughter.)

Mr. Armstrong, Q.C.—I think you are indulging too much in personalities.

Mr. Commissioner Brady—I think it would be better, Mr. Harris, if you confined yourself more to the subject matter.

Mr. Harris continued—The placard, he submitted, could not be regarded as the production of a lunatic, for in it he recognised the politics enunciated by men of eminence in England. Captain Crosbie was not to be pronounced mad because he chose to expend money in Mr. Dillon's shop on pictures. On the whole the case brought against his client had been a most distressing one. He had addressed them on behalf of that gentleman, whose liberty, whose life, whose property, whose social existence were placed altogether in their hands, and he trusted they would pardon him for detaining them so long. They had seen the demeanour of Captain Crosbie, and though he might be a little excitable in temper he was perfectly sane and rational in business matters. On his behalf he implored them, in the name of justice and reason, that they would take into their most mature and deliberate consideration every fact in the case, both upon the one side and upon the other; and he trusted that their verdict, instead of consigning to perpetual imprisonment, instead of depriving that gentleman of his social rights, whom it had been admitted was an honour to his country, that they would allow him to leave that court endowed with the privileges which they all enjoyed—the privileges and freedom of a man and a gentleman. At the close of the learned gentleman's address there was some slight applause in court.

The case was then adjourned to this morning, when Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., will reply.

INVESTIGATION INTO THE WRECK OF THE "ARGO."

The investigation into the loss of the Argo was resumed yesterday, and has not yet concluded. The evidence given was in effect a repetition by different witnesses of Captain Halpin's own testimony, which has already appeared at length in the IRISH TIMES.

CORK AND BANDON RAILWAY.

The twenty-eighth half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in this company was held yesterday.

Valentine O'B. O'Connor, Esq., D.L., chairman of the company, presided.

The Secretary, Mr. James H. Connell, having read the advertisement convening the meeting, laid before the shareholders the report from the directors for the past half-year, which has already appeared in the IRISH TIMES.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, I consider it right to allude to some letters that have been written by shareholders. The first one relates to the outlay on our rolling stock; this was absolutely necessary both for preservation and cleanliness. The saving of this small outlay would not have enabled us to give any dividend on the old shares. Our railway receives per mile double as much as some lines that are paying five per cent., but these lines were made at little over £6,000 per mile, whilst ours lost above £19,000 per mile. When the management was removed from London, the present directors found that a considerable outlay was required on the line, notwithstanding which they have been able one half-year on the No. 2's. Another of our to pay the dividends on the preference shares, excepting preference shareholders writes in the *Railway Times* of the 30th July last, that he cannot get his interest paid, nor can he find a buyer at any price for those shares. In answer, I must state that all the interest for those preference shares has been paid since the present directors came into office, three years ago. In reference to the extension, a gentleman living in that part of the country through which the extension line to Bantry would cross, says he did and will always oppose county guarantees, but that he will take shares in a company got up for the purpose of making a line. Now, as this gentleman is of high standing in the country, and a considerable landed proprietor, I think he ought to take a lively interest in getting up this company, which will require a capital of over £200,000. His proportion ought to be, at least, £20,000 to give encouragement, and which, in all probability will soon become the great Transatlantic outport We have a remarkable instance of the advantages resulting from a railway which has been altogether constructed by guarantee capital. I cannot conclude without expressing a hope that the landed proprietors of the Bandon district, seeing those advantages, and that foreign nations have of necessity adopted those principles, will be induced to relinquish their objections to guarantees, and will concur and assist in offering it as the certain and practicable mode by which capital can be raised for a Rilway in the West Riding

A Shareholder said that in reference to the observa tion that the shares could not be sold, he wished to remark that he was anxious to buy shares, but had been una ble to procure any—(hear, hear). He wished to know if there was any opposition conveyance, taking goods at a cheaper rate than the railway?

Chairman—Not that we can ascertain.

After some observations from Mr. Connolly, the report was adopted, and dividends declared on the No. 1 preference shares at the rate of 5¼, and on the No. 2 at 5 per cent. for the half year ending 30th June, and payable on the 1st September.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

IRISH REAPERS.—About 3,500 of these adventurers migrated from the port of Derry within the last eight days, in order to seek employment in the cutting down of the Scotch and English grain crops. Not a few of these had come from Connaught, but the great bulk of them belonged to the remote mountainous districts of the County of Donegal. They were for the most part tolerably well clothed, and had a robust, healthy appearance. They were of various, ages from eighteen to sixty, some of them stout, athletic-looking men, and others considerably below the middle size. They perambulated the principal streets of the city daily while in town, in groups of from twenty to sixty, conducting themselves very inoffensively up to Thursday last, when a number of them, for whom there was not accommodation, and who, without having previously procured tickets, endeavoured to force their way on board the steamer Garland, despite the endeavours of the constabulary to keep them back, and enforce regularity. Finally they made a desperate attack on the police, with sticks and stones, inflicting on the forehead of one of them a dangerous contusion, and from the number of missiles thrown it is almost miraculous how any one of the small force escaped without being seriously injured. The constabulary exercised great forbearance, but were at last, in self-defence, obliged to use their batons, and fight their way through the half-savage mob who assailed them. Fortunately, no lives were lost in the conflict.—*Guardian.*

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.—Some papers relative to the Hudson's Bay Company's charter and license of trade have just been printed. They include some correspondence between the Governor-General of Canada and the Colonial Secretary of State, extending from August, 1858, to March, 1859. There are also letters to and from the Hudson's Bay Company. Much regret was expressed by Sir Bulwer Lytton, then at the head of the Colonial Office (November 3, 1858), at the refusal of the Company to entertain any proposal with a view to adjust the conflicting claims of Great Britain, Canada, and the Company, or to join her Majestys Government in affording reasonable facilities for the settlement of questions in which Imperial, no less than colonial, interests are involved. At the end of January last the home Government refused to grant to the Company a renewal for a term of years of the license of exclusive trade which they now enjoy (or then enjoyed) over the territories of North-Western America, but which is not claimed under their charter, and not included in British Columbia. At the same time, the Government expressed their willingness, for certain reasons, to grant the Company a fresh license for one year from the expiration of the existing one. The directors of the Company rejected this offer, but were ready (in the public interest) to accept a renewal for 21 years, terminable at two years' notice. To this proposal Sir B. Lytton declined to accede, but was ready to compromise the dispute by extending the license for two years instead of one. The Company (March 15) finally refused this concession, on the ground that "such an extension (for two years) would not secure to the Company a continuance of the weight and influence they have hitherto enjoyed, and so enable them to prevent the threatened mischief." In the opinion of the board of the Company, "there is no alternative between maintaining the present system in its former efficiency, or providing by legislation a totally different government, which should possess the means of ensuring a proper administration in the Indian territories."

MR. RAREY.

Mr. Rarey gave on Saturday, at the Alhambra, another of his exhibitions of horse-taming. The subject of the principal lesson was thus described by his owners:—

"The horse, having killed one of our men, is now kept securely tied up by the head with three strong ropes, to prevent him from doing any further injury. He is never approached except by climbing over the partition of his stall in front of him, as no man could go into it in the ordinary way. He is a high-spirited, courageous horse, and if he could be broken of his vicious propensities would be a most valuable one.

"After Mr. Rarey had given his usual preliminary explanation, illustrated by Cruiser and by an ordinary horse, the horse above described was introduced. He is a handsome, strongly-built, black horse. At first he showed every resistance, and even after Mr. Rarey had strapped up both forelegs in the manner already so frequently described, he struggled for eight minutes before he would lie down. In a few minutes, owing to one of the straps being (as it seemed to us, accidentally) loosened, the horse rose to his knees, and it took seven minutes more 'persuasion' to induce him to lie down again. Even then he lashed out with his hind legs when approached, but after five minutes' patient 'gentling' of his leg he allowed Mr. Rarey to place his forehead beneath his hoof. There was a large audience, and the performance was thoroughly interesting and instructive.

"Mr. Rarey, in introducing Cruiser, which appeared as tame and gentle as it has appeared ever since its first appearance as one of Mr. Rarey's 'subjects,' gave an explanation as to the recent accident, when a groom had his arm bitten by the horse. The horse had been kept for some days without his usual exercise, and the groom now admitted that it was his own fault. Mr. Rarey said he could neither pretend to guarantee that grooms should always act judiciously, nor that once savage horses should under all kinds of treatment be perfectly mild, but since he had commenced his new system this was the first acacident tht had occurred from any horse that had been under his treatment.

THE BRITISH SHILLING.—We presume that the business community are quite ready to pass a resolution that the British shilling is a nuisance—existing, increasing, and which ought to be abated. The custom of trade is to take the coin at the nominal rate of 25 cents, while its actual value of is only 23 cents and a fraction of about a third. The effect of this is to bring shillings into Canada in overwhelming quantities. An emigrant will only get 4 dols. 86 cents for a sovereign, but for 20s. in silver will receive 5 dols., and those who know the fact naturally bring silver instead of gold, in spite of the greater bulk. Besides the constant growth of the circulation, at a loss to the country, there is the additional disadvantage that the banks and public offices do not accept the current rate, but on the contrary refuse to receive the coin for more than 24 cents. The quantity in circulation continually grows larger, the hard times compel everybody to make use of all their resources, and the silver is handed about from one to the other nominally at the customary rate, but really at a depreciation, because no one will receive it in large sums save as a favour, for which they generally expect an equivalent. It is evident that all this must cease some time or other, and we know no reason why the stoppage should be postponed. The Toronto Board of Trade took the initiative by recommending that after the 1st of August the shilling be taken at 24 cents, and no more. We believe that the general adoption of this rule will rid us of the difficulty, though it will cause some slight loss to persons who hold the silver at the moment. The effect would be to check the importation of the coin and to favour its export. There would be a profit of one-third of a cent on each shilling sent to England, and, though this is trifling, it would ultimately effect the desired object. It would certainly remove the superfluity which is the main trouble at this moment. The Americans adopted the same method to get rid of the Mexican quarter and shilling, and succeeded.—*Toronto* (W.C.) *Globe.*

THE TRIAL OF DR. SMETHURST.—It has been arranged that the trial of Dr. Smethurst for the murder of Isabella Banks, at Richmond, shall be resumed at the Central Criminal Court on Monday next. It will be remembered that the proceedings on the former occasion came to a premature close in consequence of the illness of a juror. It is not certain that the Lord Chief Baron will again preside; on the contrary, it is generally thought that the trial will be presided over by the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench (Sir A. Cockburn). During the interval which has elapsed since the last trial, the solicitors for the prisoner have been untiring in their exertions to get up medical evidence in opposition to that of Dr. Taylor, and they express themselves confident that they shall be able to demonstrate the fallacy of Dr. Taylor's theory, on which Smethurst was committed. The prisoner is not by any means communicative to the prison authorities, and never alludes to the awful charge upon which he is detained.

SHOCKING SUICIDE OF A FRENCHMAN NEAR SHEFFIELD.—On Saturday, an inquest was held at the Crown Inn, Heeley, near Sheffield, on the body of M. Moet Montfmusard, of Victoria-street, Sheffield, who had been ound on the previous afternoon with his throat cut. The deceased, it appears, was a highly respectable gentleman, and formerly professor of French at the Wesley College in the above town, which post he held for a period of 16 years, terminating his engagement there about 12 or 18 months ago. The study which that situation compelled him to undergo, had, however, such an effect upon him as to weaken his intellect, and compel him to give it up when he took to teaching in private families and in schools. This change seemed to effect but little improvement, and for the last week or two he has, in addition to that circumstance, suffered considerable anxiety of mind in consequence of what he supposed to be a falling off in the number of his pupils, and also a disappointment with regard to some extensive property in France, his native country. On Friday morning he appeared extremely depressed, and his wife noticing it, suggested that one of his daughters should take a walk with him, but this was not acceded to, and the deceased left home at about nine o'clock in the morning. He appears, after visiting the town, to have gone up to Huckleback Walk, in the neighbourhood of Heeley, a short distance from which he was found in the afternoon, with his throat cut, his right hand still grasping a razor—the deadly instrument with which he had effected his purpose—another, also bloody, lying by his side. He moved in a respectable sphere of society and was well known in the town and neighbourhood of Sheffield, and was living on the bes, terms with all his family, and his circumstances, too, were comfortable. When found he had in his possession £20 in notes, £4 in gold, 9s. or 10s. in silver, a silver watch, card case, and sundry other articles, all of which were given into the hands of the police when the body was removed to the Crane Inn at Heeley. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased committed suicide whilst labouring under a fit of temporary insanity.

GENERAL COUNCIL OF MEDICAL REGISTRATION.—At a meeting of the council, held on the 4th inst., Dr. Alexander Wood presented the following report from the committee appointed respecting the complaint that the council "does not intend to be a prosecuting body:"—"In regard to the complaint made in the letter to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State, relative to the prosecution of irregular practitioners, the committee is aware that exaggerated ideas have been currently entertained in the medical profession of the powers and duties of the council in that respect, and think it right to take advantage of the present opportunity to state what the powers and duties of the council really are:—1. The council is called on to exclude all irregular practitioners from the register, and it has exercised the greatest possible care in discharging that part of its duty. 2. The council is called on to expunge from the register the name of any unqualified person who may obtain admission by false pretences. This power has been already exercised. 3. The council has the power to expunge from the register the name of any practitioner who may be found guilty, in England or Ireland, of a felony or misdemeanour; or, in Scotland, of a crime or offence. One offence of this nature has occurred, but the name of the convicted person having been expunged from the register for another cause, the council need not proceed in the matter. 4. The council has the power to expunge from the register the name of any practitioner whose name may have been struck off from the list of the members of any of the bodies which grant medical qualifications. It is no part, however, of the functions of the council, according to the act, to institute prosecutions at large for offences against the act. The committee has also to add that the funds at the disposal of the council are quite inadequate for that purpose."

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FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MONDAY EVENING.—Even in Paris, amid the many good things that are being continually said around you, one now and then stumbles upon a tolerable English joke. Those who know Paris know how many men there are who belong to the Legion of Honour, and have consequently the right and title to wear a little red ribbon in the button-hole. "What a tremendous number of decorated men there are here," said a gentleman the other day. "Yes," said his friend, "their name is *legion*." I will not stop to go into the merits of this pleasantry, but will only remark *en passant* that Louis Philippe did all in his power to cast discredit upon this order, established by Napoleon Bonaparte. He gave away crosses of the Legion of Honour right and left, so as to deteriorate their value, and enhance that of the Order of St. Louis. A cook, who sent up a dish that tickled the Royal palate one day, the next was seen, ladle in hand, deep in the mysteries of the culinary art, his white jacket embellished with the red Napoleonic order. One gentleman, upon a first visit to Paris, seeing the quantity of *hommes decorés*, imagined them to belong to that very dangerous political body termed Red Republicans; and wondered how Napoleon III. could ever make head against so numerous a body. You see them belonging to every class of society—from the old general strutting along with his white moustache, and well-bronzed features, to the nimble director of a café, who presides over the operations of a very middling *cuisine*. One can hardly imagine why men, engaged in services so opposed to each other, unless the *chef* had once on a time belonged to the Commissariat, could be decorated with the same order, although of a different rank. It would be impossible to draw a comparison between Scipio and Apicius.

One of the most interesting diplomatic moves now going on is that by which Prussia is trying to win her way to the head of the German Confederation. I cannot but consider this as a short-sighted piece of policy on the part of the Berlin Cabinet, for, if Austria loses the position she has now held for so long a time, the breach between the two great German Powers will be widened beyond healing, and Francis Joseph will be driven into an alliance with France and Russia which will render the confederation a nullity, and lay open the rest of Europe to the mercy of the three great Continental Powers. If the house of Brandenburg is the means of cementing this alliance she will be the first to suffer, and unless she produces another Frederick the Great, she will not again be able to stand against the united armies of those Powers against whom the conqueror of Rosbach so successfully contended.

A Vienna journal says that the most difficult point in the articles of peace of Villafranca is the formation of an Italian Confederation, and it goes even so far as to doubt if the plan will really be carried out, as nothing is to be found in either the national character or the political education of the Italian States which can lead to the supposition that such a federation would be durable. The writer goes on to argue that although the idea is a fine one, and the Italians may anxiously look forward for its realization, an Italian Confederation could never possess the same vitality as that of Germany, with all its defects. The German Confederation was founded with a view to create a stronger military and political power than had hitherto existed, and even now it must be regarded as one of the principal barriers to the different ambitions which agitate Europe.

The *Siècle* still continues to draw attention to the state of Rome, and cites the opinions of Count Rossi who, you will remember, as head of the Moderate party, in '48, was assassinated by the mob. In speaking of the Papacy, he makes use of these two phrases—"The spirit of the institution is stronger than the will of men. Nothing can be founded with such uncertainty as exists at Rome."

Victor Emmanuel has received a petition from the people of Savoy, praying that, as the King of Sardinia is now at the head of a large Italian Kingdom, and as they are not Italians, they may be united with France.

Admiral Romain Desfossés has just published his report upon his cruise in the Mediterranean. He traces events very minutely up to the last day: how his ships closed round Venice and chased the Austrian flag from the Adriatic; how, at the last moment, full of ardour and burning to attack, his men stood to their guns, blowing their lighted matches. One's interest is worked up to the highest pitch, when suddenly the dispatch is closed with an autograph letter from the Emperor: the war is over, and the French marines can only join in the general rejoicing called forth by the victories of Magenta and Solferino.

The *Charivari* gives a caricature in which a conscript is represented as coming to consult his officer after the campaign of Italy:—"Captain" says he, "I should like to carry home a souvenir of this country to my sweetheart." The corporal says that the best thing produced here is their Raphaels. Now, would it not be well to carry her back a few of them?" The captain seems somewhat astonished.

The news of the disarmament, by removing all fear of a rupture with England, has given a great impulse to trade in all the French ports. Large arrivals of corn have caused a slight decline in that market.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

The following is the letter of the *Times'* Paris correspondent, dated Monday, 6 p.m.:—

The friends of Italy, Italian and French, persist in their unreasonable demand that the country for whose sake the late bloody war was engaged in shall in some way benefit by the expenditure of life and treasure, and shall not be suffered to relapse into the depressed and dissatisfied condition from which the Emperor of the French took the field to rescue it. To-day's *Siècle* asks liberal institutions for Venice, considerable reforms in the Papal Government, freedom for the States of Central Italy to choose the form of government that suits them, exclusion of Austrian influence and of the deposed Princes, a Congress of the great Powers to concert the new organisation. Similar demands, and even larger ones, reach us from Turin. They comprise the annexation of the Duchies to Piedmont. Of this, according to present appearances, there is little chance. The two Emperors have disposed it otherwise. Austria is bent upon restoring the Grand Dukes of Modena and Tuscany, and Napoleon, it seems, is equally desirous of reinstating the Duchess Regent of Parma. As far as that estimable Princess is concerned, it might be supposed there was no valid objection to her restoration—so long, that is to say, as it should be possible to exempt her from that Austrian influence or pressure which alone has hitherto prevented her from granting desirable reforms. Austria, displeased with her, it is said, for having preferred Switzerland to Vienna as a refuge, has stipulated nothing on her behalf, but the French Emperor extends to her his protection, either by reason of that sympathy which a Bonaparte may be expected to feel for a Bourbon, or from a desire to be agreeable to the Legitimist party.

I have received a letter of yesterday's date from Zurich, but it does not say that the Plenipotentiaries had commenced their deliberations. The authorities received them with much courtesy and attention, placed guards of honour at the doors of their hotels, and were having a spacious saloon in a public building used for concerts, political meetings, &c., handsomely fitted up for their use.

With the exception of the divisions of Generals Forey and l'Admirault, the whole of the infantry of the Army of Italy expected here is already under canvas at the camp of St. Maur. The artillery of the Guard and line and the cavalry of the Guard are coming up fast. According to a statement just published the whole number of troops proceeding from Italy, and which will march through Paris on the 14th, is close upon 70,000 men. There will be 6,500 horses and 144 guns; 24 battalions of the Guard and 103 of the line, including Foot Chasseurs, Foreign Legion, Turcos, &c.; 24 squadrons of cavalry and 24 batteries of artillery. The battalions average 500 bayonets; the squadrons 120 horses; the batteries 130 horses and 100 men. It is estimated that the marching past will last nearly seven hours. It was intended to have given a great military banquet on the Champ de Mars, but for this project it is now said that there has been substituted that of a ball, to be given on the 20th inst., to the Emperor and the Army of Italy. The Palace of Industry is to be the scene of the monster entertainment, the expense of which is to be defrayed by a subscription opened at the twelve mairies of Paris. The occupation of the moment is preparation for the *fêtes* of all kinds, which will commence on Sunday next. This time, if ever, the spectacle-loving Parisians will, according to all appearances, have their fill of glitter and parade. Meanwhile they seem vastly interested and amused by the Turcos, who, on their part, are getting quite at home upon the Boulevards. Some of them are to be seen driving in open carriages, carrying with them pet animals, dogs, cats, and monkeys, which accompanied them from Italy. There is a constant flow of visitors to the camp at St Maur. Crowds of peasants arrive there—fathers, mothers, and sisters—eager to embrace the soldiers who have been so fortunate as to return from the bloody fields on which so many of their comrades remained. The Parisians have had the gratification of seeing a number of Austrian cannon and howitzers, trophies of the campaign, drawn through the streets, some of them spiked, others with broken carriages, while in the touchholes of others was inserted a diminutive flagstaff, from which the tricolour waved. The soldiers who met the cannon in the street saluted them as they passed.

A report, so persistent that it is difficult to believe it destitute of foundation, is still current, to the effect that measures will shortly be officially announced confirmatory of the hopes entertained of the maintenance of peace in Europe, and calculated at the same time to give a decided impulse to commercial affairs. One of them, it is said, will be the reduction of the present excessive duty on the importation of certain articles of primary necessity; the completion of the railroads that still remain to be constructed in France and Algeria will be accelerated; and industrial works in general will be encouraged. Such is the programme of peace which we are promised, proceeding from the same hand which held the sword of France at Solferino.

The Turin *Indipendente* mentions a report prevailing on the 5th inst., in that capital, that the French had entered Piacenza, and adds that if they had not done so there could be no doubt that they very shortly would; that there remain in Italy 48,000 French troops to be divided among four stations or garrisons, of which Piacenza is one. The Turin journal is of opinion that this must not be looked upon as a danger to Italy, but as a safeguard against Austria, as a guarantee of the maintenance of order, and of the full liberty which the populations of Central Italy are to enjoy in the manifestation and expression of their wishes for the future. The hope evidently still lingers in many Italian hearts that things will turn out better than the stipulations of Villafranca would warrant one in supposing. If such hopes be realised, then Austria will have been deceived. At least it seems utterly impossible to devise a compromise of a nature to satisfy all parties, and enable Napoleon to keep faith with both Italy and Austria.

The Minister of War recently gave orders to the directors of the Paris to Lyons and the Mediterranean Railway Company to place at his disposal a great part of their *matériel* for the conveyance of the army of Italy to Paris. In consequence of this, several goods and passenger trains have been temporarily suppressed. 7,000 men left Marseilles on Friday for Lyons, and four trains filled with troops arrived the same day at Marseilles from Toulon. It is said that the Minister of War has decided on bringing the cavalry from Italy by Mont Cenis, and not by way of Marseilles. A detachment of Austrian prisoners arrived at Marseilles on Friday from the interior. Many of them were severely wounded and walked with crutches. Some soldiers of the Imperial Guard who were at the railway terminus fraternised with the Austrians, but the Turcos kept aloof.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

Paris, Monday Evening.

Granier de Cassagnac, whose pen passes for an imperial implement, comes out in the *Constitutionnel* with a violent tirade against the fortification of Antwerp. He rakes up the Walcheren expedition, and broadly asserts that England is at the bottom of this Belgian undertaking. If any provocative were wanting to make the project intensely popular, it is the combined disapproval of French organs. One would fancy that Antwerp never was a stronghold until now; whereas it resisted more sieges, blockades, and bomabrdments than generally befell a city in Flanders. The present plan is to enlarge its circuit of circumvallation so as to make it a retrenched camp, and also give more breathing-room to its increasing commercial population. France has just done the very same thing for its frontier town, manufacturing Lille, the war works of which have been expanded this year, notwithstanding the "neutrality of Belgium guaranteed by the great Powers," which Cassagnac puts forward as a reason why King Leopold should leave his kingdom to the mercy of France, just as Victor Emmanuel is now left at the mercy of France and Austria, by these two Emperors keeping him under the guns of Verona and Mantua, with the latchkey of Piedmont in the Kaiser's pocket.

Genoa is a large trading mart, but also one of the most impregnable harbours in Europe; Barcelona is fortified, as well as Cadiz and Leghorn. Amsterdam is strongly defended by dykes and ramparts. If Havre is open to bombardment, it is no fault of France, but of nature; and Hamburg paid for its defenceless state in being summarily occupied in 1848 by an Austrian army, which it had to provide for.

Not a single weekly paper was stopped yesterday, a rare occurrence with London hebdomadals. Even the *Times* of Friday, seized for some truthful account of discontent at Napoleon III., in a letter from Turin, was given back to the public, and of course eagerly read. From what reaches me as to the Zurich protocols, an overwhelming outbreak of universal disgust and execration is likely to be the result in Italy of what is brewing there. As my information is yet imperfect, it were premature to say more.

One fact has reached Paris with the arrival of Duc de Grammont and General Guyon from Rome. Antonelli goes to the wall, and the Code Napoleon has actually been accepted at the Vatican, with the single exception of its legislation on marriage. To keep this important contract under exclusive clerical control is felt to be the keystone of social pressure; the family circle would otherwise be an inaccessible citadel. But to surrender the caste privileges, and the exemption from secular tribunals enjoyed by the governing Levites and Rabbi, is quite an earthquake in Roman law, yet such is the news. Old Cardinal Testi is removed from superintendence of the great hospitals of St. Spirito and St. Michael; why is not stated. He had remained at his post all through the Republic, when the rest, save Mezzofante, fled to Gaeta; the berth is possibly wanted for some one else.

The *Giornale di Roma* sticks to its text. The massacre at Perugia is all moonshine; has not his Holiness said so? Those who hold the contrary "don't believe in the immortality of the soul." Two Italian officers of the native carbiniers, having refused to sit at the court-martial which condemned to death all those who had escaped the Swiss sabres and shot, have been cashiered from the Papal army. Their names are Leiutenant Clementi of the artillery (who refused to fire on the flag of truce and Colonel Jelesi.

The inhabitants of the valley, town, and district of Trente, a prolongation of the bed of the Adige up from Roveredo, are claiming to belong to Venetia, and share whatever franchise may chance to turn up in favour of that federal part of Italy, as they protest against being part of the Tyrol or hereditary domain of Hapsburg, a geographical fiction of recent origin. If Trente had been out of Italy, it never would have been the seat of a council. Bâle and Constance had been too far already.

The town of Posnec would seem to have memorialised its Sovereign, the Duke of Saxe Meiningen, as to the danger of freedom of conscience in Germany from Austrian supremacy, and calls for the headship of Prussia, in reply to which the Duke's answer fills the local journals. There can be no apprehension of Austria taking the intellectual lead of Fatherland as long as she finds it necessary to depend on heterodox talent for her own guidance—Comto de Rechberg, her Prime Minister; Baron de Bruch, her Finance ditto; and Marshal Hess, her only warrior, being all three Lutherans. Henry Drummond, M.P., has just passed through Paris on his way to Switzerland. George Bowyer, M.P., should look after him.

The doings of the Turcos among the lions of the Jardins des Plantes, their Mahometan ablutions in the Seine, and their devotional exercises, fill the papers.

REVIEW OF THE RUSSIAN FLEET AT CRONSTADT.

(FROM THE TIMES' CORRESPONDENT.)

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 25.—The fleet presented a most imposing spectacle, as it lay motionless in the harbour, and though there was nothing in its aspect to inspire terror to an Englishman who had seen the review at Spithead, still there was quite enough to present ample food for reflection. The whole of these ships had been built since the war, and they were but the advanced guard, so to speak, of the main body which is to succeed them. Many, such as the Sinope, Constantine, General-Admirale, and Ilia Mourometz, are admirably constructed, and the whole of them are on good models. Precisely at half past 12 the Emperor and the Grand Duke Constantine accompanied by a numerous suite, embarked on board the Imperial yacht Alexandrine, moored off Peterhof, and started for Cronstadt. Two other steamers conveyed the Imperial family and the dignitaries of the Court. The Imperial *cortège* slowly approached the fleet, and as it hove in sight the yards were manned in very fair style. The yacht then steamed down the lines, and on nearing each ship successively, the Emperor, in a loud tone of voice, saluted the crews, to which they replied with a tremendous hurrah. Having passed along both lines the Imperial yacht took up a central position, and hoisted a signal, by which his Imperial Majesty thanked the officers and crews for the excellent appearance presented by the fleet. The Imperial standard was then run up on board the yacht. This was replied to by a salute from the flagship, followed by one from the whole squadron. The forts replied to the vessels, and when the smoke cleared away the fleet re-appeared gaily dressed with flags, each ship bearing the Imperial standard at the main. The Emperor then took boat, and minutely inspected the Constantine and the Sinope, after which he returned to the yacht. He was dressed in full naval uniform, as was the Grand Duke Constantine. At half-past three they returned to Peterhof.

Thus finished the first review of the Russian steam fleet. It will be observed that no manœuvres were attempted, and in this a wise discretion was shown. There is no doubt that the crews are raw, and not by any means equal to those composed of "cabmen, pickpockets, and tailors" over whose presence in the English navy Sir Charles Napier so pitifully laments. What the Emperor wished to see was the "great fact" of a steam navy at Cronstadt, and he saw it. In process of time the crews will be disciplined, and a respectable squadron will be kept for that purpose in the Mediterranean. As yet Russia could afford but a verry sorry contingent in a case of naval war, but if during the next 20 years she makes such progress as she has acquired since the peace she will be almost as formidable with her naval as she has long been with her military power. Russia is at present busily engaged in industrial enterprises, and particularly in the construction of railways. Twenty thousand men are at work between St. Petersburg and Warsaw; on the southern lines considerable progress has been made, and the day is not far distant when there will be railway communication between Moscow and St. Petersburg and the Baltic provinces on the north, Warsaw on the west, and Odessa and the Crimea on the south. Russia will then be immensely strengthened, whether for offensive or defensive purposes. For the moment she unquestionably desires peace, which is, indeed, almost a necessity for her. Deeply engaged in these industrial undertakings, weakened in purse, in men, and in material by the Crimean war, she has another and a much more important cause for avoiding war—she is in the midst of one of the most important social revolutions which has ever occurred in the history of the world, one the result of which, whether for good or evil, will be enormous. She is engaged in emancipating her serfs, on which subject I will give you ample details in a future letter.

M. DE REISET AND THE DUCHIES.

The *Independance* says, in a review of the state of Italian politics:—

"A correspondence which we have received from Turin contains a more detailed account of the mission confided to M. de Reiset than any that have yet appeared. In the interview which he had on his first arrival with General Dabormida, the President of the Ministerial Council, the French diplomatist gave, it appears, an assurance on the part of the Imperial Government that force of arms would not be used to carry into effect those articles in the treaty of Villafranca which relate to the re-establishment of authority in the Italian Duchies and the Romagna; but stated at the same time, the wish of that Government that such re-establishment might take place with the least possible delay. In order to bring about this result, M. de Reiset requires, according to our correspondent, that Sardinia shall withdraw all her commissioners, those of Parma not even excepted; that she shall cease to exercise any influence over the inhabitants of those duchies; and, finally, that she shall assist, with her concurrence, the work of restoring the Italian princes.

"The Government of Victor Emmanuel has hastened, it is said, to comply with the first of these demands; it has even done the same with the second; but to the third it has been found impossible to induce Victor Emmanuel to consent. The King expressed himself on this subject with some degree of vivacity, even in the interview, thoroughly harmonious in other respects, which he had with M. de Reiset.

"This refusal on the part of the Sardinian Government deprives M. de Reiset of any means but those of persuasion for bringing the mission with which he has been entrusted to a successful issue. In spite, therefore, of his diplomatic skill, and the personal influence which he possesses in Italy, it is to be doubted whether he will succeed in reconciling the Tuscans and Modenese with the cause of their former princes. The disposition shown in the duchies, and especially in Tuscany, is favourable to nothing less than to such a restoration. No proof of this is necessary beyond the warm demonstrations which accompanied the departure of M. Buoncompagni, the Sardinian Commissioner."

AFRICA.

The price of palm oil at Accra had risen to the outrageous rate of 8 heads of cowries for the pot of nine gallons of warm oil. The head of cowries is equal to 2s. 3d. sterling. Besides the 8 heads of cowries, other little trifles were given by the purchaser to the seller of the oil. The rains this year had been terrific in most parts of the eastern district. Some of the mountain brooks had swollen into large rivers, and the path from Accra to Crobboe was quite flooded. From Quantanung to Blofooniomang could be traversed by canoe. Strange to say, there had been very little rain in Crobboe itself, which the natives attributed to there being "blood on the ground." Still there was a great deal of oil to be had there, but it could not be sent in any quantities to Pram Pram, as the road between the latter town and Crobboe was even worse than that between Accra and Crobboe.

Advices from the eastern districts of the Gold Coast, under date of the 6th ult., state that at the town of Kopong, on the bank of the River Volta, there had been collected four tons of cotton, and that two tons more were on their way to Kopong. Other accounts of a later date speak of the large quantities of this article that are likely to be shipped to England, now that the natives have been taught to know that it is valuable. There is now no doubt whatever that the Gold Coast will become a cotton exporting country.

The *West African Herald* states that on account of the high price of black monkey skins in England there was a most outrageous competition for them in Western Africa skins which in 1856 could have been obtained at the rate of 20 to 25 for a dollar now being eagerly bought up at a shilling each, and in some cases even more.

The late disturbances on the Bonny were at an end, and trade improving. Ships healthy.

In Cameroons River but little doing. The barque Crown, of and from Liverpool, in entering the Cameroons River, struck on the Dogs' Head Rocks, and had been condemned. Most of the cargo saved, but much damaged.

In Old Calabar River there was an improvement in the supply of oil. Ships healthy.

SIERRA LEONE—The Neireide had gone upthe river to load timber; the Speculation, ditto, about three weeks previous; the Maggie Walker was undergoing repairs, having been struck by lightning. Arrived—The brigs Black Prince, Caroline, and Constant, and the barque Auguste Victor.

FERNANDO PO, June 29.—Her Majesty's ship Hydria sailed for the southward. Trade improving.

LAGOS, JULY 9.—The sea had been so bad that no communication had been had with the shore for 10 days. Could get no mails off, the bar being impassable. Several canoes had been lost on the bar, and seven people taken by the sharks, of which literally thousands were to be seen.

SIERRA LEONE JULY 21.—The fever and smallpox had somewhat abated, after having committed fearful ravages among the white population, most of the remainder of whom had left the place.

THE CARTHUSIAN NUN.—The arrival in Paris of the celebrated Sœur Colette, the Carthusian nun, whose miracles have rendered her name so renowned throughout the Roman States, has given rise to much speculation concerning the object of her visit. A great deal of mystery has always hung about the holy sister, and, just at the present moment, much curiosity is excited by her appearance in France. The ostensible motive of her sudden departure from Rome is to accomplish the cure of an exalted and illustrious personage, who, ever since the battle of Solferino, is said to have suffered so intensely from nervous shocks that sleep has entirely abandoned him, and that, consequently, he has been compelled to turn night into day, and, by transacting business after midnight, obtains a slight degree of repose at dawn. The form of torture which this distressing disease has taken is that of hallucination of the most impressive kind—nothing less than the most horrible and sickening scenes of the battle being enacted over again each night visibly to the eye—no effect of the imagination, or image of the fevered brain—but in all their brute horror and ghastly carnage. The people here declare that the distress was so great on the first arrival of the illustrious personage that one most deeply interested in his welfare took upon herself to write the story of the case to the Pope, having more faith in the spiritual aid to be afforded by his Holiness than in the physical succour of the whole universe of doctors already called in. The answer sent by his Holiness was borne by Sœur Colette in person, and ever since her arrival she has been secretly installed close at hand in the Italian Convent, in the Rue de Courcelles, and the result of her visit is already visible in the calmed nerves and soothed brain of the illustrious personage, who, although still far from sufficiently recovered to be able to take his hours of repose like the rest of the world, is so much improved as to remain silent during the attacks of the hallucination, instead of telling aloud, and with unconsciously hurried speech, the story of the bloody visions passing before his eyes. Sœur Colette, although French by birth, has been for years in the entire confidence of his Holiness. She first went to Rome impelled by a revelation concerning the birthright of Louis Dix-Sept. Soon after her arrival in the Holy City, the Baron de Richemont was sent for by the Pope, and remained for some time the honoured guest of his Holiness—it was during the period of the Pope's exile at Mola di Gaeta—and the astonishment of the strangers gathered at that place, may be conceived, when, amid all the Royal and noble personages crowding round in reverence to the head of the Church—among whom the Royal Family of Naples, the Archduchess of Austria, and the Princes of Bavaria were not the least conspicuous—the Pope was observed to abandon all upon the approach of an humble-looking individual, who was known to be living poorly and upon small means, at one of the lowliest inns of the place, and, taking the obscure individual's arm, walk apart with him, holding secret conversation with him, pass and repass before the great personages without further notice. Ever since that time Sœur Colette has reigned triumphant in the Pope's private councils, and no affair of importance is commenced without consulting her. Her arrival here is therefore considered to have the greatest signification.—*Paris Gossip of Court Journal.*

COUNT ARESE.—When Count Arese, of Turin, lately arrived in Paris, he found one of the Emperor's carriages waiting for him at the railway, and with it Dr. Conneau, who invited the Sardinian senator, in the name of the Emperor and Empress, to proceed to St. Cloud, where an apartment was prepared for him. The Emperor wished to converse at his leisure with his old friend on all the questions touching Italy. The influence exercised under present circumstances by Count Arese may render the following details respecting him interesting:—"Count Arese's father took a very active part in the Italian revolution of 1796, and afterwards become a colonel in the guard of the Viceroy Eugene. After the events of 1815, he was compromised in a conspiracy of generals, and condemned to four years' imprisonment. On recovering his liberty, he went every year to visit Prince Eugene at Munich, and Queen Hortense at Arenemberg. It was on one of these occasions that he presented his son, then very young, to the Duchess de St. Leu, and Prince Louis Napoleon. The two youths became much attached to each other, and young Count Arese used every year to stay a month or two at the castle of Arenemberg. At a later period, the count was to accompany the prince on his expedition to Strasburg, but the latter persuaded the count to stay at Arenemberg with the duchess to support and console her in case his enterprise should prove a failure. The count passed six months in America with the exiled prince. After the affair in Boulogne, the count spent six weeks every year at Ham, and obtained permission to enter the castle every morning, and pass the day with the imprisoned prince. The count is now a widower, his wife having been the daughter of General Fontanelli, the late War Minister of Prince Eugene."

The *Vienna Gazette* announces that most of the German princes are now enjoying leisure at various watering places. The King of Wurtemberg is at Baden-Baden. The Grand Duke of Baden at Mainau, on the banks of the Lake of Constance, and the Grand Duke of Hesse, is paying a visit to the ex-King Louis of Bavaria at the Château of Leopoldskron. The Empress Dowager of Russia, the Ducal Court of Nassau, and the Prince Regent of Prussia, are at Ems. The *Gazette* concludes its enumeration by the following reflection:—"Throughout the whole of Germany, a characteristic increase of sociability may be remarked between the Russian and Prussian tourists of distinction."

THE STRIKE IN THE BUILDING TRADE.

Nearly all the great building establishments were, as had been expected, closed yesterday morning against the men. There was not a single man employed at the establishment of Messrs. Cubitt, in Gray's-inn-road, though a few are still engaged for the firm in the execution of country jobs. The Westminster Palace Hotel, which a few days ago presented such a busy appearance, is quite deserted. Numbers of the workmen lately engaged there whiled away a portion of the morning in viewing the cene of their recent labours, and calculated with satirical good humour how soon the shareholders would at the present rate of progress receive the expected 20 per cent. dividend. The Paviour's Arms, Johnson-street, Millbank, which is the central position of the men on strike, was crowded with operatives paying in money to sustain the movement, and receiving it to sustain themselves and families. The members of the workmen's conference were engaged from 8 in the morning till 8 at night in transacting business. They speak of having received support from their fellow-workmen throughout the country to an extent surpassing their most sanguine expectations. At the Messrs. Trollope's, which, in military parlance, may be sold to be the key of the position, as upon their resuming work depends the opening of the other large establishments, the painters, we were informed, came as usual, and inquired for work, but the other trades evinced little, if any, disposition to yield to the new conditions, although a notice was posted up stating that joiners, bricklayers, and other workmen were wanted.

Amongst the masters a very confident belief is expressed that the men will be forced to yield in a few days. On the other hand, the men express their firm resolve never to resume work under the conditions prescribed by the masters. We believe that the smaller class of builders have not closed, and were informed that the "lock-out" establishments, to the extent of some ten or twelve, would open this day on the terms existing before the strike at the Messrs. Trollope's—that is to say, ten hours' labour, but no "document" and no "pledge." The conference recommended the men in all classes to resume work on these terms except at the Messrs. Trollope's. The conference estimate the number of men who have been "locked out," at 15,000 artisans and 5,000 labourers, 20,000 in all. In a day or two they will be able to give the precise numbers. The artisans have received £1 from the funds for the present week, and the labourers 15s. In whatever part of the town one walked yesterday, knots of artisans might be seen eagerly discussing the merits of the strike and the lock out. It was only along the banks of the Thames, where the large workshops are situated, that they were to be seen in considerable numbers. We made special inquiry of the police as to the conduct of the men under the somewhat exciting circumstances in which they were placed, and were invariably answered that it was orderly, respectable, and good-tempered. This is quite in accordance with our own observation, though we must record some instances of intoxication. The work at Westminster Bridge is carried on as usual, though at Somerset house and other public establishments the men have been turned away. The cause of the distinction is that Westminster-Bridge is being built directly under the Government, whereas in the other cases the works were carried on under a contract with some of the larger builders.

The cause of the workmen has already enlisted the Sapphos of the streets on their side, and we are assured—

"They never will be conquered
Till justice they obtain;
And then like bricks they'll go to work,
And never strike again."

THE STRIKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—If it will afford consolation to Messrs. Trollope Son, we can assure them they are not by any mesns peculiar in their present position with their hands. The cotton manufacturers of the village of Padiham, about three miles from Burnley, have withstood the strike of their weavers, members of the East Lancashire Weavers' Association, for 21 weeks; and at the present moment there is no more appearance of a settlement than within a week of its commencement, and upwards of 2,000 looms are still standing.

The attitude assumed and the claims made by these organised unions of operatives are of such a character as to require the most serious attention of the public, for, while former strikes in this district have been restricted to the question of wages, the operatives through these unions now seek to impose on the masters terms as to the management of their mills and trade of the most tyrannical character; and it is really becoming a question whether the important trade of this district can be carried on.

As this subject is now engrossing much attention, perhaps you would kindly permit us to explain the state of things existing here, unparalleled, we venture to say, on any former occasion.

The above association, but recently established, now numbers more than 22,000 members, all of whom contribute to one common fund. It has its head executive and also its local executives, and a permanently engaged and paid secretary, and by unity of action and the concentration of its power on individuals seeks to crush by brute force the capital and intelligence of East Lancashire.

The objects of the association, as openly avowed, by its paid advocate, are:—

1. Irrespective of any difference in the quality of machinery, materials, or labour, and without reference to the disadvantages of locality or the cost of production, to enforce the payment throughout East Lancashire of one uniform rate of wage, or, as they term it, "the standard list."
2. To establish the right of their secretary to enter any mill at his pleasure, to examine the machinery; and
3. To annul the right of master and man to settle or arrange any dispute, substituting the secretary as the only medium of communication, and who shall have the power to determine whether the hands remain at work or strike.

To carry these objects into effect it was arranged to attack the Padiham masters first, as they were thought the weakest, and accordingly a number of the unionists made claims in accordance with the foregoing objects. The masters, to avoid the evils invariably attendant on strikes, offered advances, in some cases more than the list, in others slightly under, the average being barely one farthing per piece below, and involving at the utmost 2d. to 3d. at a wage of 16s. to 18s. a-week; they, however, stedfastly refused to recognise either the union or its secretary, and on this account the hands struck work on the 17th of March last, the willing strikers forcing the unwilling to do the same.

The full machinery of the union was then put in operation, and forced contributions have since, from week to week, been levied on the operatives in adjacent towns, to the extent of about 400*l.* a-week; this sum is nearly all absorbed by the payment of 7s. a-week to each weaver—of some 25*l.* among 116 distressed families, while the collectors, paid advocates, and executives appropriate to themselves nearly £50 a-week.

If any persons, no matter how substantial the reason, refuse to pay the levy, they are denounced in opprobrious terms in the printed balance-sheet. If a shopkeeper declines to contribute, exclusive dealing is resorted to. If a newspaper ventures to hint at the rashness of the leaders of this strike, the paper is at once condemned and the people told not to read it. If a hand starving on 7s. a week ventures to return to work, he is surrounded by a dense mob and forced to remain idle. If any doubt the honesty of the executive, and claim to have it shown how the 5,000*l.* to 6,000*l.* they have received has expended, they are denounced as tools of the master, and the public mind, now vitiated and demoralised, is daily fed by these paid advocates (some of them men of worthless character) with the most gross and wicked falsehood.

Against this united attack the Padiham masters could not have made head; they must have succumbed, but fortunately the masters of other towns, seeing the danger was common to all, came to their assistance, and are determined to stand by them until the danger is past.

It is evident to all who are watching the leaders of this strike that their efforts are being directed more to the subjugation of the master than to an advance of wages for the hands; they know that the latter will speedily follow the former, and the masters are now, notwithstanding the many jealousies existing among them, becoming alive to the necessity of a general combination for the purposes of defence.

This strike is only in its infancy; we shall see it spread gradually, but surely, throughout the whole of this county, and a struggle of a fearful character between capital and labour is imminent, unless the trade here, following the example set them in London, will unite and say—"Trades' unions, whether among spinners or weavers, for an illegitimate interference with the value of labour and the management of trade, shall not exist, and until they are abandoned we will close our works."

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
THE COMMITTEE OF THE LANCASHIRE MASTER SPINNERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' DEFENCE SOCIETY.
Burnley, Aug. 8.

We (*Athenæum*) understand that an exhibition will re-open next Spring of works of art by English amateur artists. The last exhibition of this character was that held in Burlington House, in aid of the Crimean Fund. The proceeds of the exhibition will be applied for the Home for Young Women Engaged as Day Workers.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the Guardians of this Union was held yesterday in the board-room of the workhouse, North Great Brunswick-street.

Henry J. M'Farland, Esq, in the chair.

The other guardians present were:—

Mr. Thomas Arkins; Mr. Thomas Dooley; Mr. G. Thorp; Captain Lindsay, D.L. & J.P.; Mr. C. S. Crawford, P.L.I.; Mr. W. Graham; Mr. M. Donoghoe; Mr. J. M. Hyndman; Mr. Thomas Cosgrave; Mr. J. Dodd; Mr. Thomas Dixon, J.P.; Mr. J. Norwood, Q.C.; Mr. H. Ingram, Dr. D. F. Brady, Mr. E. Hogan, Mr. M. Flanagan, Mr. J. J. Butler, Mr. M. Sweetman, Mr. E. Higginbotham, Mr. P. D. Hardy, Mr. W. Young, Mr. M. Gavacan, Mr. J. G. Rathbousne, J.P.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Remaining on Saturday, 30th July, 1,699; admitted during the week, 81; born, do., 1; discharged, do., 100; died, 5; remaining on 6th August, 1,676.

It appearing that the Finance Committee had communicated with the Bank of Ireland, without the authority of the board, on a subject of account so communicated to them by the chairman, the question was discussed at great length, whether the committee had a right so to act. Some of the guardians were of opinion that the finance committee committed no substantial indiscretion; they exonerated them from having done anything *very* wrong, yet considered they had greatly exceeded their duty by writing to the bank without the authority of the board.

THE GALWAY PACKET STATION.

Mr. John Norwood said he had given notice to the board on a former occasion of his intention to move a resolution connected with the Galway Packet Station, and he regretted that since then he had discovered the opinion of the guardians was not what he had hoped to find it on so great a national project. He had anticipated their warm support upon the subject, and regretted they were not unanimous in their exertions to promote it. It was his intention now to withdraw the motion, inasmuch as Parliament would rise on the 13th, and the presentation of the contemplated petition would therefore be too late.

Mr. Arkins said he regretted very much Mr. Norwood had ever taken the matter into his hands, as, if he had not, he (Mr. Arkins) would have brought it before the board much sooner, and consequently been in time before the rising of Parliament.

Mr. Norwood said he would read the proposed petition, and if the board close to adopt it they could do so.

Captain Lindsay moved a resolution to the effect that, for the future, Finance Committees should not communicate with the bank without the authority of the guardians; and declared he would press that resolution unless Mr. John Norwood withdrew an observation which he had made in the course of the discussion—that the question raised was one of ridiculous formality.

The motion was put and negatived by a majority of 10 to 7.

Captain Lindsay said he did not know what the Board of the North Dublin Union had to do with the Galway Packet Station.

Mr. Norwood then read the following petition:—

"TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE AND HONOURABLE THE KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, AND BURGESSES IN THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

"*The humble Petition of the Guardians of the North Dublin Union*

"Sheweth—That your petitioners are deeply impressed with the importance of establishing a packet station on the Irish coast, for the purpose of furthering the intercourse and facilitating the postal arrangements between Great Britain and Ireland, and British North America, and the United States.

"That your petitioners are of opinion that the port of Galway, from its geographical position, and otherwise, possesses capabilities equal, if not superior, to any other port in Ireland, and that, consequently, it should be selected for that purpose.

"That your petitioners are strengthened in that opinion by witnessing the success which has already been achieved, in effecting the object which, in the opinion of your petitioners, is one fraught with benefit to Ireland, as well socially as commercially.

"That your petitioners are aware that a contract has been entered into between the late Government and the directors of the Royal Atlantic Steampacket Company, whereby a subsidy has been secured to the latter upon certain conditions.

"That your petitioners have heard with alarm that an attempt is now being made to have that contract violated by a withdrawal of the subsidy.

"That your petitioners are convinced that if such an attempt prove successful, it will tend materially to stifle commercial progress throughout Ireland, and prejudice many, who, relying on that contract being carried out, embarked their capital in the undertaking.

"That your petitioners, therefore, submit that every effort should be made to ratify this contract, by continuing the subsidy which was granted to the Royal Atlantic Company to improve the natural advantages which Galway possesses as a harbour and packet station, and to give increased postal facilities between Great Britain and Ireland and America."

Mr. Hardy said that the subject was one which should be looked into more closely before the petition was adopted.

Mr. Arkins said that one of the guardians had very improperly stated, he did not know what the board had to do with the Galway Packet Station. He (Mr. Arkins) was of opinion it had a great deal to do with the subject. Every person emigrating from Galway to America, or elsewhere, was taken off the hands of the union, and the more who were generally employed, the less were the guardians called on to give relief to the uadper class. Formerly, of the 1,500 persons in that union, upwards of 900 were invariably poor beggars from Connaught, but he (Mr. Arkins) believed that at present there were only two or three from that county in the union. This fact, among many others, was a clear proof of the great advantages resulting from a project which would give occupation to many thousands of the poor in this county (hear, hear). Mr. Arkins concluded by seconding the resolution of Mr. Norwood.

After some further observations, the question was, put from the chair, and carried by unanimous acclamation.

After the transaction of the ordinary routine business, the board adjourned.

ADMIRALTY COURT—AUGUST 10.

(Before the Hon, Judge Kelly.)

FREIGHT.

Le Marchand v. Megan.—The "Evangeline."

This was an action brought for recovery of the freight of a cargo of flour, ex Evangeline, from France to Dublin, and, no appearance being given, the case was proceeding by default, when

Mr. Lee exhibited a proxy, and moved to appear for the impugnants, under protest to the jurisdiction of the court in the cause.

Mr. Richardson opposed the admission of the appearance save on the usual terms of the party paying the costs of the default incurred.

The Court refused the appearance, unless on payment of the usual costs of the default.

Mr. Richardson then obtained a second Term probatory and produced several witnesses for the promovent thereunder.

THE "HEMISPHERE BOREALIS."

This cause of materials was adjourned for hearing to Friday next.

COMMISSIONER OF THE COURT AT WEXFORD.

On the petition of John Robert Buchanan, of Raheen House, County Wexford, setting forth that there was but one commissioner of the court in Wexford, which was an insufficient number, considering its growing maritime importance, and the numerous suits arising there, that gentleman was appointed a commissioner for taking affidavits and special bail for the court, in and for the County of Wexford.—Proctor, Mr. Hamerton.

COMMISSION OF OYER AND TERMINER—YESTERDAY.

The judges took their seats on the bench at eleven o'clock, and proceeded with the trial of the following cases:—

BURGLARY.

John Brien was indicted for a burglary at Tolka Lodge. It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutor, who was the only witness, that he had been disturbed from his rest by the noise of glass breaking, and on proceeding to the spot from which the noise came, he saw the prisoner escaping through a window. He followed, and on overtaking the prisoner, found in his possession a quantity of wearing apparel, which had been abstracted from the house. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

John Fitzgerald pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with burglariously entering the establishment of Messrs. Webster, Haddington-road, and stealing therefrom some leather straps. Sentence deferred.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT.

Richard Barry was indicted for an assault on Thomas Lyons, a police-constable, at Cabra, on the 25th of July.

Messrs. Walsh, Q.C.; Lawson, Q.C.; and Beytagh, prosecuted; and Mr. W. J. Sidney, with Mr. E. Ennis, defended the traverser.

Lyons deposed that on the day in question Barry was disorderly on the Cabra road; on being requested to conduct himself in a more orderly manner, he said there was not a policeman in Cabra could arrest him, at the same time removing his coat and challenging the witness to box him; he refused to go home, and witness proceeded to arrest him; the traverser resisted, and the assault complained of was then committed; the traverser repeatedly declared that witness could not arrest him, and challenged him to a pugilistic encounter.

Chief Justice Monahan—The fact is, he challenged you to box him, and you accepted, and that is the whole of the case (a laugh).

Mr. Sidney—That is not our case, my lord.

The constable was cross-examined by Mr. Sidney. He admtted having thrown the traverser upon a heap of stones, and that he placed his knee on the man's chest, but he stated that this was necessary in order to make the arrest.

A sergeant of police proved that he found the last witness and the traverser struggling together, but he knew nothing of the origin of the matter.

Mr. Sidney addressed the jury for the traverser.

Chief Justice Monahan, in charging the jury, said that if the facts were as deposed to by the witnesses for the defence, the traverser was perfectly justified in assaulting the constable in self-defence.

The traverser was acquitted.

BURGLARY.

Joseph Doyle was indicted for burglariously entering the dwelling-house of Mr. Charles Taaffe, at Templeogue, on the 24th July, and stealing therefrom several articles of wearing apparel. The prisoner was convicted. He had been on twenty-two previous occasions mixed up in similar crimes. Sentence deferred.

THE BAND NUISANCE.

Patrick Woulfe, Michael Collins, Patrick Fannin, John Walsh, and John Henderson, were indicted for riot and assault at Stilorgan on the 5th July. The indictment contained five counts—one for riot, one for affray, and three for assaults upon the police in discharge of their duty.

Messrs. Walsh, Q. C., Lawson, Q. C., and Beytagh, prosecuted. Mr. Curran was for the defence.

Mulhal, a police constable, deposed that on the evening of the 5th July, he observed a band accompanied by a considerable crowd, some of whom were shouting, go in the direction of Stillorgan, and forced a pony driven by a boy into a ditch. Woulfe, who was beating the drum, was informed by witness that such conduct could not be permitted, but, notwithstanding this, the playing was continued; Fay was subsequently arrested, but was rescued by the crowd; witness spoke to the man carrying the staff, and told him that the playing must cease; he collared him and seized the staff, but did not do so for the purpose of arresting him.

Other witnesses gave evidence of a similar purport.

Mr. Curran addressed the jury for the traverser. He ridiculed the case for the prosecution, and contended that a riot, if any such had occurred, had resulted simply from the officious interference of the police. Under the correction of the court, he asserted that those temperance bands were quite legal, and that the police had no right whatever to interrupt them.

Chief Justice Monahan charged the jury. He said that there was nothing in any way illegal in the performance of bands of music in the public thoroughfare, provided no disturbance resulted. The indictment set forth that the performance of this band was attended with terror to her Majesty's subjects, and it would be for the jury to say was that so. It appeared from the evidence that no person felt alarm except, according to the testimony of a constable, one little boy. But what transpired? This boy was produced, and he swore that, so far from being frightened, he actually went and joined the crowd. It was better that young men should employ their time in this innocent recreation than in drinking or carousing. Their musical performance could offend but a very few, and, probably, it would be better for those few to remain out of the way. With the direction that bands of music were perfectly legal, he left the case to the jury to determine whether a riot had taken place or the assaults been committed.

The jury at once acquitted the prisoners.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—AUGUST 10.

CONCEALMENT OF BIRTH.—A woman named Ellen Neill was brought up in the custody of Detective-officer Doyle, charged with attempting to conceal the birth of her child. The nursetender proved that the child had been born dead. The prisoner was discharged.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—AUGUST 10.

ASSAULT AND ABUSIVE LANGUAGE.—Mary Hickey appeared to answer the complaint of Mr. Edward Armstrong, vintner, of 68, Britain-street, who deposed that on the night of the 9th inst. the defendant entered his shop and conducted herself in a most riotous and disorderly manner, calling him and his family the most opprobrious names, and concluded her violent harangue by falling on her knees to invoke the curse of Heaven on himself and household; and, also, that without any provocation she struck the complainant twice in the face with her clenched hand. His Worship sentenced her to pay a fine of £1, or, in default, to be imprisoned for one month.

COLLEGE-STREET OFFICE—AUGUST 10.

ASSAULT.—Michael Cardwell deposed that on the 9th inst., at Wexford-street, two lads, named Henry Mears and Peter Reilly, wantonly and maliciously assaulted him by pelting him with stones, and with the eggs which he (Cardwell) had exposed for sale. The prisoners were fined 10s. each, or fourteen days' imprisonment.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—A man named M'Dermott, was brought up by Constable 105 B, and charged with having on the 9th instant been disorderly in Townsend-street, carrying a large stick, and occasionally whirling it round his head, thereby collecting a crowd.—Fined 5s., or, in default thereof, to be imprisoned for forty-eight hours.

PRACTICAL JOKING.—Three respectable-looking young men were brought up by Constable 49 B, charged with having, between two and three o'clock on the morning of the 10th, maliciously broken a knocker from the door of Mr. Whitestone's ironmongery establishment, 36, Grafton-street. The constable further deposed that the knocker was wrenched from the door by Jones, who gave it first to Bruce and afterwards to Kelly. His worship fined Jones 1*l.*, and Bruce and Kelly 10s. each.

HOP INTELLIGENCE.—Kent—The reports which we have this week received from the various hop-growing districts, though still generally favourable, are not so uniformly so as they were a week ago. In all the plantations the plants are stated to continue growing, while the burr is fast maturing into hops. Our Canterbury correspondent, with reference to the important districts around that city, says—"The burr is, in almost all the ground, well out, and fast expanding into hop, and scarcely any mould is perceptible in the plantations. The average anticipated in East Kent is about 12 cwt. per acre." Sussex—The above summary of the reports for Kent might serve also for Sussex. We hear from some districts that the burr comes out more slowly than the previous condition of the bine seemed to promise. The Worcester duty is estimated at £20,000.—*South-Eastern Gazette.*

A NEW SPECIES OF MADNESS.—M. Boismont, says the *Medical Times*, describes a new way some people have of exhibiting their mad fancies. He calls it the "Striking Mania;" for the individuals so affected have an insuperable inclination to hit right and left at everybody about them. M. Delasiauve has seen many similar cases. They are connected with epilepsy. M. Géry relates that one of the principal orators of the Chamber of Peers (in France) had this "striking mania." This peer always suffered in his abdomen, and during a conversation he always struck at those who approached him. His physicians attributed this proceeding to intestinal irritation.

PRAYER was not invented; it was born with the first sigh, the first joy, the first sorrow of the human heart; or, rather, man was born to pray; to glorify God, or to implore Him, was his only mission here below—all else perishes before him or with him; but the cry of glory, of admiration, or of love, which he raises towards the Creator, does not perish on his passing from the earth—it re-ascends from age to age in the ear of the Almighty, like the reflection of his own magnificence. It is the only thing in man which is wholly Divine, and which he can exhale with joy and joy and pride. It is homage to Him to whom alone homage is due—the infinite Being.—*Lamartine.*

The custom of remaining to take wine after dinner was the device of the Royal wife of Malcolm Canmore, in order to bring the godless Scotch to a sense of decency. The Scottish chiefs who dined at Margaret's table were in the habit of tossing off their last goblet and hastening from the hall before the Queen's chaplain, Turgot, had time to say grace. Accordingly, the Royal lady promised that to as many of the nobles as would remain till the pious ceremony was completed, she would cause to be given a cup of her very best wine. On these terms the Scottish courtiers endured a minute of religion for a five minutes' enjoyment of the cup to follow. If this declined to an "orgie," let it at all events be remembered where it originated.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—In bad legs, ulcers, scrofulous sores, and glandular swellings, this ointment operates very gently, but very surely, and with a rapidity that resembles magic. The purifying and curative powers of this marvellous unguent have never been disputed by any one who has given it a fair trial. It contains not a particle of any noxious substance, nor is there a case on record in which it has done the slightest harm; while there are authentic reports of innumerable cures effected by it in all countries. It is as mild in its action as it is powerful and beneficial in its effect.

BIRTHS.

Armstrong—August 9, at Brookland, Newtownards, the wife of J. S. Armstrong, Esq., Surgeon, Royal North Down Rifles, of a daughter.

Burnett—On the 7th inst., at Hawkestone Villa, Birkenhead, the wife of the Rev. George Burnett, of a daughter.

Crommelin—August 8, the wife of N. D. Crommelin, Jun., Esq., Greenville, of twin daughters.

Hodgens—August 9, at Beaufort, the wife of Henry Hodgens, Esq., of a daughter.

Nealon—August 10, at 25, Upper Sackville-street, the wife of C. Nealon, Esq., of a son.

Russell—August 6, at Viscount Boyne's, in Belgrave-square, the Lady Katherine Hamilton Russell, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Gregston and Speer—August 9, in St. Thomas' Church, by the Rev. Mr. Butler, Samuel Gregston, Esq., of Louisville, Kentucky, America, to Ann Grace Speer, second daughter of H. Speer, Esq., Dungannon.

Gowan and Bathurst—August 9, at the Parish Church, Belfast, by the Rev. Dr. Miller, vicar, John H. Gowan, Esq., to Jane, eldest daughter of William Bathurst, Esq., Consbrook.

Grantham and Ley—On the 4th inst., at St. James' Church, Exeter, by the Rev. Richard Atkinson, vicar of Cockerham, Lancashire, Frederic Robert Grantham, Esq., Captain H.M.'s 45th Regiment, son of Henry Grantham, Esq., of Scawby, Lincolnshire, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Colonel Ley, on the Retired List H.M.'s Madras Artillery.

Wood and Lucas—On Thursday, the 28th July, by the Rev. J. E. Sabin, Sen, Chaplain, Camp. Aldershott, the Rev. William Watson Wood, Chaplain to Her Majesty's Forces, to Ellen Hurd, daughter of the late Richard Hurd Lucas, Esq., of Seaton Court, Worcestershire.

DEATHS.

Briscoe—August 9, the Rev. J. W. Briscoe, of Fines, County of Westmeath.

Dowling—August 9, at his residence, Anna Villa, Monkstown, County of Dublin, Edward Dowling, Esq., in his 78th year.

Labatt—August 7, at Winton, Sandymount, aged 53, Mary Jane Labatt, relict of C. J. Labatt, Esq., M.D., of Baggot-street, in this city.

Orpen—August 9, Charles Edward, youngest child of John W. Orpen, Barrister-at-Law, aged 3 years.

Rooney—On the 9th inst., at Autumnville, Rathgar-avenue, Christina Anna Maria, aged 3½ years, the dearly beloved child of Michael [illegible], Esq., of Anglesea-street.

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for the proprietor
Alfred Knox